# The People's Korea

No. 1,015 EVERY SATURDAY OCTOBER 18, 1980 Per Copy Price:¥250 (US$1.00)



OCT 2 1 1980

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

(1961年8月22日第3種郵便物認可)

The platform of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea opened in Pyongyang on October 10

# Opening Address

## KIM IL SUNG

PYONGYANG, October 10 (KCNA) – The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made an opening address at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

We are beginning the historic Sixth Party Congress on this happy day when we are celebrating the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the Party.

This is a very meaningful event and a great jubilee for our Party members and people.

He went on:

Over the last 35 years our Party has followed a proud revolutionary road resplendent with victories and glories. It has done a lot of work, indeed, for the people's liberty and happiness and the country's prosperity and progress and performed great exploits that will shine for ever in our national history.

Traversing the complicated and arduous revolutionary path our Party has been tried and tested and developed to be a revolutionary Party which has an invincible might. It is in an excellent situation now and has a brighter future.

On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the Party's founding today our Party members and working people, highly proud and confident, are looking back upon the glorious history of our Party with a deep emotion and are full of a burning resolve to fight on more stoutly under the Party's banner for the reunification of the country and the triumph of the cause of socialism and communism.

On this meaningful 35th birthday of the Party I would like to offer my warm congratulations to our comrade Party members and the entire people who have devoted their all to the struggle for the Party's foundation, consolidation and development and for the country's reunification and independence and the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

This congress being held for the sixth time in our Party's proud history of 35 years will be a tremendous event that will occupy a special place in the Party's activity and our people's life.

There has been a new revolutionary upswing in our country this year when the Party congress is to open. In response to the Party Central Committee's appeal for greeting the Sixth Party Congress with a high degree of political zeal and splendid successes in their work, our Party members and working people raised the fierce flames of a great revolutionary upsurge and thus achieved shining successes throughout all spheres of socialist construction.

Prior to the Party Congress our heroic working class vigorously waged a hundred-day battle of loyalty to make uninterrupted innovations in production and construction, and many factories and enterprises fulfilled their assignments under this year's national economic plan ahead of schedule before the congress. With deep loyalty to the Party and revolution and giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous effort, our workers, technicians and scientists produced many monumental creations which demonstrate our nation's economic might, and made a number of valuable inventions and achieved scientific and technological successes as gifts to the Party congress.

Our farming population who are unboundedly loyal to the Party and revolution succeeded in overcoming the unfavourable climatic conditions without precedent and raised good crops as required by the Juche method of farming, thus bringing about a bumper harvest this year too.

At different posts of the revolution and construction all our Party members and working people admirably carried out their revolutionary tasks to great the Party Congress and thus fully manifested their unreserved trust in and burning loyalty to our Party.

I would like to express my warm thanks to the workers, farmers, soldiers, working intellectuals and all the rest of the people, who added lustre to our Party Congress as a congress of proud victors by achieving brilliant successes on all fronts of the revolution and construction.

On the occasion of our significant Party Congress I would like to extend my militant greetings to the south Korean revolutionaries, democrats, youth and students and the rest of the south Korean people who in the teeth of the military fascists' harsh repression fight unflinchingly to democratize south Korean society and materialize the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

My warm greetings go also to the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and other overseas Korean organizations and all compatriots abroad, who are fighting courageously for their democratic, national rights and the country's reunification, for the socialist fatherland.

Allow me to join all the participants in this congress in paying a pious and high tribute of respect to the memory of the revolutionary comrades in and out of our Party and the progressive persons, who gave their precious lives to the cause of our Party and revolution, for the democratization of south Korean society and national reunification, for the consolidation and advancement of the overseas Koreans' movement, for victory in the cause of socialism and communism and for the noble ideas of the non-aligned movement, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said and went on:

Our Party Congress is attended by the delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification from south Korea who have crossed the death line unafraid of the brutal repression of the military fascists, and by the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan who have visited their homeland from a far-off foreign land.

Permit me to welcome these delegations warmly on behalf of this congress.

Present at our Party Congress are the delegations from the Korean Democratic Party and the *Chondoist Chongu* Party, the friendly parties which have been striving with our Party in the northern half of the Republic for the reunification of the country and national prosperity.

I would like to offer warm welcome to these delegations in the name of our Party Congress and the entire membership.

Our Party Congress is attended by the delegations of communist and workers' parties, the delegations of socialist and democratic parties, the party and government delegations from non-aligned countries, the delegations from struggling organizations and friendship organizations from many countries of the world and the delegations from many international organizations, and also by outstanding public and political figures and eminent persons, that have come to congratulate this congress.

In addition, congratulatory messages and telegrams have been sent to our Party Congress from many foreign parties, international democratic organizations, Juche idea study groups and individual political figures.

The presence at our Party Congress of the delegations and individual persons from so many countries and the innumerable congratulatory messages and telegrams sent to this Congress are a clear expression of the active support of the world's revolutionary people to our Party and revolution. This makes our Party Congress more meaningful and greatly inspires our Party members and people.

On behalf of the Party Congress and the entire members of our Party, I would like to fervently welcome all the foreign delegations and individual persons present here to congratulate the Congress.

My hearty thanks go also to the parties, international democratic organizations, the Juche idea study groups and individuals of many countries that have sent their congratulatory messages and telegrams to our Party Congress.

Since the Fifth Party Congress great changes have taken place in the building of our Party and in our revolution.

The Sixth Party Congress which is being held amidst the great expectations and interest of our Party members and all the people will sum up the brilliant successes and valuable experience gained in the past in the revolution and construction under the leadership of our Party, and will put forward a new struggle programme to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification of the country and hasten the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Through the Party Congress we will again demonstrate to the whole world the firm unity and cohesion of the entire Party achieved on the basis of the Juche idea and the invincibility of our Party.

The Sixth Congress of the Party is attended by 3,062 delegates with the right to vote and 158 delegates with a voice, who have been elected at Party conferences at different levels.

Expressing the belief that this Party Congress will be a historic congress greatly conducive to the development of our Party and revolution by performing its work satisfactorily with the active participation of all comrade delegates, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung declared the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea open.

# Workers' Party of Korea Opens Its 6th Congress

The historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea opened on October 10 in Pyongyang.

The Congress was convened in the historic period when a great change is taking place in the development of our Party and revolution.

The Congress was attended by delegates with vote and delegates with voice elected at the provincial (municipal) Party organizations and personnel of Party and administrative and economic organs at various levels, working people's organizations and soldiers of the People's Army, men of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press as observers.

Invited to the Congress were 177 delegations which came from 118 countries of the world to greet the Congress.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made an opening address at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Congress endorsed the following agenda items:

1. Summing-up of the work of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.
2. Summing-up of the work of the Central Auditing Commission of the Workers' Party of Korea.
3. On the revision of the Rules of the Workers' Party of Korea.
4. Election of the central leading bodies of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Congress entered into discussion of the first item on the agenda.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, delivered a report on the work of the Central Committee of the Party.

The second-day session of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on October 12.

Comrade Kim Il Sung presided over the session.

Comrade Li Rak Bin made the summing-up report of the Central Auditing Commission of the WPK, the second agenda-item.

A discussion of the report on the work of the Central Committee of the Party delivered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung took place at the session.

Taking the floor were Comrade Li Jong Ok, delegate of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Organisation; Comrade Kim Yong Nam, delegate of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Organisation; Comrade Hwang Jang Yop, delegate of the South Hwanghae Provincial Party Organisation; Comrade O Guk Ryol, delegate of the Party Organisation of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Ho Dam, delegate of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Organisation; Comrade Kim Gi Nam, delegate of the Kangwon Provincial Party Organisation; Comrade Kye Ung Tae, delegate of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Organisation; Comrade Kang Song San, delegate of the Party Organisation of the Ministry of Railways; Comrade Li Jae Yun, delegate of South Pyongan Provincial Party Organisation; Comrade Li Gil Song, delegate of the South Hamgyong Provincial Party Organisation; Comrade Cho Chang Dok, delegate of the Nampo Municipal Party Organisation; Comrade Li Ji Chan, delegate of the North Hamgyong provincial Party Organisation; Comrade Chu Hwa Jong, delegate of the Chongjin Municipal Party Organisation; Comrade Chi Jae Ryong, delegate of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Organisation; Comrade Chi Chang Ik, delegate of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Organisation; Comrade Chon Jong Hyok, delegate of the North Hamgyong Provincial Party Organisation; Comrade Li Hwa Sun, delegate of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Organisation; Comrade Kim Jin Hyok, delegate of the Party Organisation of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Kim Yong Ran, delegate of the Kaesong Municipal Party Organisation; and Comrade Pak Yong Chol, delegate of the Chagang Provincial Party Organisation.

The Congress elected a committee for drafting a decision on the summing-up of the work of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The drafting committee consisted of:

Comrade Kim Il Sung,

Comrade Kim Jong Il, Comrade O Jin U, Comrade So Chol, Comrade Rim Chun Chu, Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Comrade Kim Hwan, Comrade Kye Ung Tae, Comrade Kang Song San, Comrade Ho Dam, Comrade Kim Chol Man, Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Comrade Pak Su Dong, Comrade Li Gun Mo, Comrade Hyon Mu Gwang, Comrade O Guk Ryol, Comrade Kim Man Gum, Comrade Yun Gi Bok, Comrade Cho Se Ung, Comrade Hong Si Hak, Comrade Hwang Jang Yop, Comrade So Gwan Hi, Comrade Kim Guk Tae, Comrade Yon Hyong Muk, Comrade Pyon Chang Bok and Comrade So Yun Sok.

Comrade Li In Gi, delegate of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification, made a congratulatory speech and presented a silk banner in the name of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Reflecting the burning loyalty of the entire members of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and all the patriotic people of the south, he wholeheartedly extended the highest honour and warmest gratitude to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the founder and guide of the Workers' Party of Korea and the tender-hearted father of the 50 million compatriots.

In his historic report to the Congress the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward a new reunification programme of independence, neutrality and peace on realising the reunification of the country by means of establishing a confederal government of the north and the south, while leaving intact the two systems existing in the north and south, he said.

He stressed: The Revolutionary Party for Reunification warmly supports and endorses the new fair and reasonable reunification programme reflecting the unanimous will and desire of the 50 million fellow countrymen and evinces the firm determination to organise and mobilize all the people of the south for the struggle for its realisation in order to democratize society and accomplish the cause of national reunification at an early date.

Mr. Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party, made a congratulatory speech and presented a silk banner in the name of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

He said that it was the greatest honour for him to attend the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea which would record another brilliant chapter in the annals of the Korean revolution which is full of proud victories won under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and extend congratulations to it.

Thanks to the outstanding and wise guidance of the great leader the Democratic Party members and traders and industrialists and Christians of the past could traverse the full-significant road of patriotism and are now enjoying to their heart's content a life, free spiritually and bountiful materially, under the skies of the homeland which is boundlessly prospering, he said.

Noting that at the Congress the great leader advanced a new reunification programme to realise at an early date the cause of national reunification, the greatest immediate task of the nation, he said: The Democratic Party enthusiastically supports and endorses the great programme of national reunification put forward by the great leader and will devote all its efforts to the struggle for its realisation.

A congratulatory group of the Korean Juvenile Corps entered the meeting hall and read out a congratulatory message to the Sixth Congress of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea. (KCNA)

## PARADE OF 1 MIL. WORKING PEOPLE

A parade of one million working people in Pyongyang celebrating the 35th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and its Sixth Congress was held at the Kim Il Sung Square on October 11.

The great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, attended it.

Set up in the centre of the square was a portrait of the great leader of our Party and our people Comrade Kim Il Sung, flanked on either side with the slogan boards reading: "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long Live the Glorious Workers' Party of Korea!"

Red flags bearing the emblem of the Workers' Party of Korea were flying on the flagpoles.

Big balloons were soaring high in the skies above the square, from which were hanging the slogans "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung!" and "Long Live the Glorious Workers' Party of Korea!" and words reading "Celebrations of the 35th Anniversary of the Founding of the Party" and "Celebrations of the Sixth Congress of the Party" and red flags inscribed with the emblem of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Placed at the foot of the rostrum of the square was a basket of flowers carrying the infinite reverence of the entire Party members and people for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, appeared on the rostrum to the strains of the welcome music.

At that moment, stormy cheers of hurrah and applause burst forth and gun salute boomed over the square.

Read on the faces of the paraders were their high pride and honour in vigorously advancing toward the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of Juche, holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem and following the leadership of the Party.

A Juvenile Corps member presented a bouquet of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Mounting the rostrum were Comrade Kim Il, Comrade Li Jong Ok, Comrade O Jin U, Comrade Kim Jong Il, Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Comrade So Chol, Comrade Rim Chun Chu, Comrade O Baek Ryong, Comrade Kim Jung Rin, Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Comrade Chon Mun Sop, Comrade Kim Hwan, Comrade Kye Ung Tae, Comrade Kang Song San, Comrade Ho Dam, Comrade Kim Chol Man, Comrade Chong Jun Gi, Comrade Pak Su Dong, Comrade Li Gun Mo, Comrade Hyon Mu Gwang, Comrade O Guk Ryol, Comrade Kim Man Gum, Comrade Yun Gi Bok, Comrade Cho Se Ung, Comrade Choe Jae U, Comrade Chong Gyong Hui, Comrade Hong Si Hak and Comrade Hwang Jang Yop.

Invited to the rostrum were His Excellency Ahmed Sekou Toure, Secretary General of the Party of State of Guinea, President of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic and Supreme Chief of the Guinean Revolution; Comrade Robert G. Mugabe, Chairman of the Zimbabwe African National Union and Prime Minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe, and his wife; head of the delegation of the Communist Party of China Comrade Li Xiannian, Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party; head of the delegation of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Comrade Petar Stambolic, Member of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League and Member of the Presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; head of the delegation of the United National Independence Party of Zambia His Excellency M. Mainza Chona, its General Secretary, and his wife; head of the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party Comrade Ilie Verdet, Member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Party and Prime Minister of the Government of the

(Continued on page 16)

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea opened in Pyongyang on October 10.

# Report on Work of Central Committee to 6th Congress of Workers' Party of Korea

## KIM IL SUNG

*General Secretary of Central Committee of Workers' Party of Korea*

Comrades,

Ten years has elapsed since the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea. This has been a historic epoch which has witnessed a great change in our Party's activities and our people's life.

During the period under review the international environment of our revolution was very complex and our Party was confronted with many difficult and serious revolutionary tasks. At every stage our Party correctly analysed and judged the situation and put forward well-founded line and policy and strove for their implementation.

By leading the masses of the people to step up the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, our Party won a brilliant victory in the building of socialism. The Six-Year Plan mapped out by the Party at its Fifth Congress was fulfilled creditably ahead of schedule, and great success has already been achieved in carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Thanks to our Party's correct policy and tireless efforts for national reunification, the struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification has made great progress. Through a prolonged anti-U.S., anti-fascist struggle, the people of south Korea have delivered a serious blow to the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, and the south Korean people's struggle for the democratization of society and national reunification is mounting and developing daily though along a tortuous course.

Through vigorous foreign activities developed under the banner of independence our Party has strengthened the international solidarity of our revolution and considerably extended our country's international relations.

During the period we are reviewing our Party achieved greater organizational and ideological consolidation and grew into a mighty fighting force with a wealth of experience. It won unreserved support and confidence from the entire Korean people and the international working class because of its devoted service for the country and the people and of its undying contribution to history and mankind.

Today we have come to the Sixth Party Congress with high pride and confidence in our great victories in all fields of the revolution and construction and amidst the big expectation and interest of all the Party members and people. This congress will sum up the sublime victories and precious experiences of our Party and people gained in the revolutionary struggle and construction work and open up still wider vistas before our people.

The Sixth Party Congress called at the threshold of the 1980's will be a landmark of historic significance in the development of our Party and our revolution.

## 1. Brilliant Victory in Three Revolutions

Comrades,

The Fifth Congress of our Party set forth the historic task of further consolidating and developing the socialist system and hastening the complete victory of socialism through vigorous promotion of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, and activated the whole Party and people to strive for its accomplishment.

All our Party members and working people who had always been faithful in responding to the Party's call marched forward with spirit at the pace of Chollima plus Speed Campaign towards the high peak of socialism under the red flag of three revolutions.

With the active progress of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in a whole-Party and nation-wide drive, our revolution and construction made great strides and resplendent victories and successes were won in all areas of politics, economy and culture.

### 1) Our Party's Struggle for Implementation of Line of Three Revolutions

Comrades,

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions represent a struggle to provide independence to the masses of the working people.

To provide complete independence to the working masses, it is necessary to clear away the remnants of the old society from all spheres of social life including politics, economy, ideology and culture and emancipate the working people from all types of domination, subordination and social inequalities. The task of emancipating the masses of the working people from class domination and subordination is accomplished through a revolution to remodel the political and economic systems of the old society, and the task of freeing people from the shackles of the outdated thinking, techniques and culture is fulfilled through the three revolutions.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are a strategical task which must be squarely tackled by a working-class party that has assumed power from the first day of building a new society. Former colonial and semi-colonial countries which have won independence from imperialism and are building a new society, are very backward in ideology, technology and culture, and so it is especially important for them to carry out the three revolutions.

When it first started on the building of a new society, our Party put forward the policy of three revolutions and has since made strenuous efforts to carry it out. At the stages of the democratic and socialist revolutions when the transformation of the old social system came to the fore as the main revolutionary task in our country, the three revolutions were oriented primarily to successfully ensuring the abolition of the colonial and feudal relations of exploitation and the socialist reorganization of the old production relations.

Following the establishment of the socialist system, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions face the party of the working class as the principal revolutionary task.

Even after the socialist revolution has triumphed and the socialist system has been established, the ideological, technical and cultural spheres retain many vestiges of the old society, which give cause to various distinctions remaining in socialist society such as those between town and country and between the working class and the peasantry. Unless the three revolutions are carried out, the traces of the old society cannot be wiped out nor can the complete equality of the working people be realized.

After the establishment of the socialist system, our Party defined the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions as the main content of the revolution to be carried out in socialist society, as a task of the continuous revolution to be tackled until the building of communism, and has vigorously promoted these revolutions.

In carrying out the three revolutions our Party adhered to the principle of keeping the ideological revolution definitely ahead of the other two. This is the only correct revolutionary policy based on a scientific analysis of the determinative role of ideological consciousness in human activities and the importance of ideological work in the revolutionary struggle. What is basic to the remodelling of man is ideological remoulding, and the principal way of enhancing the role of man lies in stimulating him ideologically. Only when priority is given to the ideological revolution to remould the thinking of people and call forth their revolutionary enthusiasm, can all problems of the revolution and construction be solved successfully.

By energetically propelling both the technical and cultural revolutions while keeping the ideological revolution definitely ahead, our Party brought about a great revolutionary upswing on all fronts of socialist construction. The Chollima Movement started amidst the great upsurge of socialist construction and it became our Party's general line in socialist construction. It is a movement of the whole people to wipe out all backward things in every sphere of economy, culture, ideology and morality and accelerate the building of socialism to the maximum and it is immediately a brilliant embodiment of the line of three revolutions.

By stepping up the Chollima Movement, our Party achieved great success in the work of remodelling people in a revolutionary way, the most delicate and important problem in socialist construction, and it gave free scope to the activity and creativity of the working masses and thus carried out the historic task of socialist industrialization creditably in a very brief span of time.

After its Fifth Congress our Party further stepped up the struggle for implementing the line of three revolutions.

Following the achievement of socialist industrialization our Party and people were confronted with the urgent tasks of accelerating the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society, of strengthening the country's material and technical foundations and developing and bringing into full bloom the socialist national culture in order to hasten the complete victory of socialism. This called for the vigorous mobilization of the whole Party and the entire people for the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and the strengthening of guidance for them.

After its Fifth Congress our Party conducted organizational and political work energetically for the thorough implementation of the line of three revolutions. We saw to

(Continued on page 4)

# Report on Work of Central Committee to 6th Congress of Workers' Party of Korea

(Continued from page 3)

it that Party organizations, state and economic establishments and working people's organizations at all levels always followed this line undeviatingly, and aroused all Party members and working people vigorously to carry out the three revolutions.

In order to strengthen the guidance of the three revolutions in line with the new requirements of the revolution, our Party proposed the Three-Revolution-Team Movement and dispatched the teams composed of Party hard cores and young intellectuals to various branches of the national economy. This movement is a new method of guiding the revolution, which combines political and ideological guidance with scientific and technical guidance, enables the upper bodies to help the lower levels and rouses the masses of the working people to accelerate the three revolutions. Experience shows that the movement is an effective method of revolutionary guidance for further organizing and activating the three revolutions to fit in with the new stage of socialist construction.

With the Three-Revolution-Team Movement forging ahead apace, the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions have deepened and developed further. Everywhere the teams are active, the flames of three revolutions have gone up briskly, bringing about miracles and innovations one after another in the work of remodelling people, renewing technology and building culture. The movement has further enhanced the role of the functionaries of the Party, state and economic organizations and brought up large numbers of Three-Revolution Team members to be reliable revolutionary vanguards.

The Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement launched with vigour in all spheres of socialist construction under the leadership of the Party organizations has been a powerful stimulus propelling the three revolutions. This movement has induced the broad masses to take an active part in the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions with a high degree of revolutionary enthusiasm and turned the three revolutions definitely into their own concern.

Thanks to our Party's energetic efforts the line of three revolutions has been carried into effect with success and borne great fruits. The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions which date back to the general ideological mobilization movement for nation-building, to the emulation drive for increased production and the anti-illiteracy campaign in our country after liberation, have now reached a very high stage where the objective is to liquidate the remnants of the old society for good in all fields of social life and provide full independence to the masses of the working people.

The brilliant victories and successes scored by our people in the revolutionary struggle and construction work in the past period bear eloquent witness to the correctness and vitality of the line of three revolutions.

## 2) Achievements in Ideological, Technical and Cultural Revolutions

Comrades,

During the period under review our Party waged an energetic struggle to carry out the line of three revolutions in the ideological, technical and cultural — and thus achieved brilliant victories in these revolutions and brought about tremendous changes in all spheres of socialist construction.

In this period our Party laid down the ideological revolution as the most important task of socialist construction and directed first efforts to it.

Our Party correctly defined the content and methods of ideological education to meet the demands of the revolution and vigorously conducted this education among Party members and working people. It also intensified revolutionary organizational life so that the Party members received revolutionary education and ideological training the Party organizations, and the workers, farmers, youths and women in working people's organizations, guided and assisted by their respective organization. By conducting the ideological revolution in close combination with the practical work of socialist construction, our Party ensured that in the course of carrying out their revolutionary tasks all working people tempered themselves further and fostered their fidelity to the Party and revolution.

The active progress of the ideological revolution brought about a fundamental change in our people's ideological and moral aspects and in their way of work and life.

It is the prime task of the ideological revolution to arm every member of society with the Juche idea, our Party's revolutionary ideology, and induce them to struggle for its victory. The education of Party members and working people in the Juche idea, in Party spirit and in the revolutionary traditions has been strengthened and the ideological struggle against all sorts of obsolete ideas stepped up, with the result that all Party members and working people have been equipped firmly with the Juche idea, and our whole society is pervaded with this idea. Flunkeyism, dogmatism, national nihilism and other outworn ideas which conflict with the Juche idea have disappeared from the minds of Party members and working people, their national pride and consciousness of independence have risen as never before, and the entire people are fighting on confidently along the road indicated by the Juche idea, in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance.

The popular masses' trust in our Party has increased greatly and the unity and cohesion of the Party and the masses grown firmer. Our people who have stuck to the Party all along the arduous yet glorious road of revolution and construction, trust and take to our Party unfailingly with sturdy faith confirmed through their own experience, and entrust it with all their destinies. All Party members and working people support and defend our Party's line and policy without reservation and strive to carry them through with all devotion. Today our people are burning with a determination to defend our Party politically and ideologically, with their very lives, and to cast in their lot with it to the end in any storm and stress. Indeed, there has never been a parallel to our country where the Party trusts the people and the latter follow the former and both, sticking together, advance confidently along the road of revolution and construction to victory.

A revolutionary way of work and life has been established throughout our society. Under the communist slogan of "one for all and all for one" all our Party members and working people are now working conscientiously for the country and the people, for society and the collective. Our working people, no matter what they do at which post of socialist construction work honestly all the time, devoting their all to the interests of the Party and the revolution, to the interests of society and people, without caring about their own honour or reward, and they give full play to their revolutionary zeal and creative activity in the struggle to carry out Party policy. Further, they work in a revolutionary way and live frugally as befitting the people of a revolutionary country and an age of struggle, and they all continue to make innovations and advance, brimming full with revolutionary zeal and vigour, convinced firmly of revolutionary victory and filled with strong faith in their future.

In the period under review our Party set the technical revolution as the central task of the building of the socialist economy and strove for the three objectives of the technical revolution.

Our Party drew on the achievements of socialist industrialization in pushing forward the struggle to narrow down considerably the distinctions between heavy and light labour and between agricultural and industrial labour and to free the women from the heavy housekeeping burdens, thereby making a great stride in liberating the working people from arduous labour and improving their working conditions.

In order to reduce the gap between heavy and light labour, our Party pushed ahead with the task of modernizing production equipment and technical processes in the industries that are attended by heavy labour, hot work and other health-affecting work. As a result, technical equipment has improved markedly and mechanization, automation and remote control have been introduced extensively in extractive industries, metallurgy and other branches of heavy industry.

In the mining industry the excavating equipment has been made large-sized and high-speed and various up-to-date machines and equipment such as multi-purpose excavating machines and drum coal cutters produced and supplied, so that the overall mechanization of mining operations has been realized. In the timber industry, too, up-to-date machines and equipment have been introduced to increase mechanized operations to a considerable extent. Efficient building machines have been produced and supplied and loading and unloading machines and equipment increased greatly, so that most of building work and loading and unloading operations have been mechanized. In the metallurgical, chemical, cement and other industries attended by hot and other harmful work, the automation and remote control of production processes have been accelerated and the production equipment modernized, thus freeing the working people from such work.

As a result of the energetic acceleration of the rural technical revolution, mechanization and application of chemistry in farming have expanded considerably and the distinctions between agricultural and industrial labour have greatly diminished.

In order to mechanize and chemicalize agriculture our Party has seen to it that with the development of industry large quantities of various efficient farm machines, chemical fertilizers and agricultural chemicals are supplied to the countryside. During the period under review the number of tractors in agriculture increased sharply. Last year there were seven tractors per 100 chongbo of cultivated land in the plain area and six in the intermediate and mountain areas. Chemical fertilizers, weed killers and various other agricultural chemicals were produced and supplied in quantities, and last year 1.5 tons of chemical fertilizer was applied to each chongbo of fields, and weeding was done by chemical means in 97 per cent of the total rice fields. In our country today farm mechanization and chemicalization have been nearly completed, and our farmers who in the past used to do backbreaking work, transplanting rice and weeding by hand are now farming with ease and efficiency with the help of machines and chemicals.

Freeing the women from heavy burdens of household chores is one of the three major tasks of the technical revolution.

In order to relieve them of housekeeping burdens and enable them to join society and take a job freely, our Party built many nurseries and kindergartens all over the country and expanded various welfare service facilities on a large scale. Meanwhile, it quickly developed the food and daily necessities industries to increase the production of staple and subsidiary foodstuffs and to supply diverse modern kitchen utensils and household goods. Thus, our women, freed largely from the burdens of kitchen work and other miscellaneous household chores, are now taking part in collective work and various social activities without restriction and giving a free rein to their ability and talent in the worthy struggle for socialist construction.

In the course of carrying out the tasks of the technical revolution proposed at the Fifth Party Congress, production grew quickly in all branches of the national economy and the foundations of our independent national economy were further consolidated.

With the technical revolution making brisk headway, the technical equipment of the national economy was modernized and the revolutionary enthusiasm of the working people freed from arduous labour rose greatly, which brought about a tremendous production growth on all fronts of socialist economic construction. Thus, the Six-Year Plan for development of the national economy advanced at the Fifth Party Congress was fulfilled a year and four months ahead of schedule in total industrial output value and the plan's goal of grain production was attained two years ahead of the set time. On the basis of these achievements we also pushed ahead with the Second Seven-Year Plan at a very high rate and scored splendid results in fulfilling the new perspective plan assignments for three years already by the end of September this year.

During the years we are reviewing industry developed very rapidly. Industry developed very rapidly, between 1970 and 1979 our grew by 15.9 per cent every year, boosting the total industrial output value 3.8 times, with the production of means of production increasing 3.9 times and consumer goods 3.7 times.

The central task in industry during the period under review was to perfect its structure and enhance its independence. Our Party reinforced the industrial branches and created many new industries on the principle of further improving the industrial structure and building a Juche-based industry fed with our domestic raw materials and fuel.

Great success was achieved in enhancing the independence of the metallurgical industry. We built up modern iron-producing centres that use our own raw materials and fuel and admirably solved new technological problems arising in the production of coke. Further, we newly built huge hot-and cold-rolling plants and set up many plants to turn out products of the second-stage metal processing. As a result, our metallurgy has now developed into a perfect industry with all necessary production sectors and its independence has further increased.

The structure of the chemical industry has been further improved. The orlon, polyethylene, phosphatic fertilizer industries and many other new branches have been created and existing chemical industry centres reequipped and reinforced, so that our chemical industry has risen to such a level that it is able to fully meet the increasing demands of the national economy for diverse chemical products.

The production capacities of industries increased noticeably in the period under review.

Above all, the capacity of electricity production increased greatly. In order to satisfy the demand for electricity increasing with the rapid development of the national economy, our Party built many thermal power stations, while at the same time taking steps to construct hydroelectric power stations. During the period under review, with the building of many large thermal and hydroelectric power stations, the capacity of electricity production increased markedly and, in particular, thermal power generating capacity grew sharply. Between 1970 and 1979 thermal power generating capacity doubled and accounted for more than 80 per cent of the total power generating capacity. Thus, independent power bases fed with our own fuel and relying on our own water power resources have been built up.

The capacities of coal and other mineral production increased rapidly. In accordance with the Party's policy of giving priority to the extractive industries over the manufacturing industries, many small, medium and large mines were developed and existing mines rebuilt or expanded to add greatly to the capacities of production of coal, iron ore and various nonferrous mineral ores. As a result, the raw material and fuel bases of our independent national economy have been further consolidated.

Our cement-producing capacity, too, increased speedily. The modern Sunchon Cement Factory with a capacity of three million tons and many small and medium ones were built and new calcinating methods widely introduced, so that our cement-producing capacity increased 2.2 times during the period under review.

The foundations of light industry were further strengthened. Large-scale textile mills and many other modern light industry factories such as cornstarch, food-processing and shoe-making factories were built. As a result, our light industry is now capable of satisfying on its own the people's growing demands for consumer goods.

During the period under review, the technical equipment of industries in general was markedly improved. The existing machine-building factories were reinforced, many new ones built and, in particular, centres for the production of machine tools and ordered equipment built up. As a result, large numbers of up-to-date machine tools such as a 20-metre lathe, automatic and semi-automatic lathes were produced and supplied to different branches of the national economy, and plants for power stations, metallurgical

(Continued on page 5)

# Report on Work of Central Committee to 6th Congress of Workers' Party of Korea

(Continued from page 4)

works, cement factories and other new factories and enterprises were manufactured and provided. At the same time, bases for the production of automation elements, gauges and instruments were built up, so that the production of different kinds of automation equipment quickly increased.

During the years we are reviewing, agricultural production made great progress.

Our Party defined agriculture as one of the main fronts of socialist economic construction, and has always directed great efforts to its development. The Party created a new Juche method of farming suited to the specific conditions of our country and applied it widely to agricultural production. It has taken a number of positive measures to overcome unfavourable weather conditions caused by the cold front and to develop agricultural production with safety.

Thorough application of our Party's Juche farming method and adoption of various measures for warding off the effects of the cold front have brought about rapid progress in all sectors of agricultural production. In our country the per-*chongbo* grain yields have reached 7.2 tons in rice and 6.3 tons in maize. Last year nine million tons of grain was produced –a success we can be proud of. Along with grain production, the output of vegetables, and tobacco and other industrial crops has grown rapidly.

During the period under review, our Party devoted great efforts to the development of livestock farming. A large number of modern pig, chicken and duck plants were built in towns and industrial districts, breeding stock farms well equipped, and a solid foundation laid for developing our livestock farming on a large scale in the future.

The fact that our agriculture was put on a new scientific and technological basis and that agricultural production grew very quickly during the years under review signifies a brilliant victory proving the correctness of the Theses on the Socialist Rural Question.

The material and technical foundations of transport were strengthened, and the carrying capacity increased considerably.

During the period we are reviewing, many new railway tracks were laid, and electric traction introduced widely. The Ichon-Sepo line linking the eastern and western parts of our country and many other new railway tracks were built, and more than 1,600 kilometers of railway lines were switched over to electric traction. In our country today electric traction accounts for 87.5 per cent of railway haulage. A unified system of haulage by electric engines has been established in major railway sections including branch lines and sidings. With the building of many large cargo ships and the modernization of Nampo, Chongjin, Haeju and many other ports, wide prospects have been opened up for great development of sea transport.

Organization of transport has been improved and the transport control system modernized. Centralized goods stations and station yard tracks have been largely expanded, technical stations and marshalling yards modernized, and a centralized transport system established for large factories and enterprises and important districts. The combined railway-motor-water communication has developed, and container transport has been widely introduced.

With the successful progress of the technical revolution and the rapid development of industry, agriculture and the rest of the national economy, the might of our socialist economy has increased beyond compare. In many countries of the world today, the fuel and raw material crises have caused production slumps, price jumps and unemployment floods, but our country is completely free from such phenomena. However violent the economic upheavals of the world may be, our economy continues to develop at a high rate and the living standards of our people are rising steadily.

By achieving great successes in the economic construction of socialism during the years we are reviewing, we laid a solid foundation for advancing towards a higher goal.

In the years under review, our Party put forward the cultural revolution as an important fighting task, and directed great efforts to the building of socialist culture, and achieved brilliant successes in all spheres of cultural construction.

The most important task of the cultural revolution is to develop education. Our Party has always paid foremost attention to education and continuously developed it in keeping with the actual conditions where the building of socialism is progressing in depth. In particular, we published the Theses on Socialist Education and worked hard to implement it, thereby bringing about a great change in public education and in the training of cadres.

The most significant success scored in education during the period under review is that the problem of cadres was resolved satisfactorily by training a large force of technicians and specialists, a huge army of intellectuals.

In order to train a large force of technicians and specialists in pursuance of the object set at its Fifth Congress, our Party improved instruction at higher specialized schools, colleges and universities, expanded their enrolments and, at the same time, established many new institutions of higher education in the capital and local areas and largely increased the number of higher specialized schools. Thanks to the positive measures taken by the Party in the years under review, the number of higher learning institutions increased from 129 to 170 and 481 more higher specialized schools were set up.

As a result of great increase in the number of educational establishments and continuous improvement in the quality of education, many competent technicians and specialists were trained every year, and the huge target of increasing the number of technicians and specialists to more than one million set by the Party at its Fifth Congress has been attained brilliantly. Thus, the question of cadres which was posed as such a difficult problem in our country after liberation has been solved satisfactorily, and bright prospects opened up for the development of the national economy, science and culture. The intellectuals of a Juche type trained by our Party after liberation, who are stalwart workers now in their forties or fifties, are playing a great part in every field of the revolution and construction by displaying a high degree of independence and creativity. In the future our large army of intellectuals will prove their greater merits in making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based and perform more brilliant exploits in the struggle for the prosperity of the country.

During the period under review our Party achieved brilliant success in completing the introduction of universal eleven-year compulsory education. With the progress of the revolution and construction and the consolidation of the country's economic foundations, our Party steadily developed the compulsory education system and took radical steps to fully introduce universal eleven-year compulsory education from 1975. The universal eleven-year compulsory education has enabled all our younger generation to receive complete secondary education until workable age and to grow up to be dependable reserves of communist builders with the general knowledge of secondary education and the basic knowledge of modern science and technology.

The upbringing of children at state and public expenses is an excellent communist measure. During the years we are reviewing the number of modern nurseries and kindergartens has increased considerably and existing ones were better equipped, with the result that all the children throughout the country were brought up at nursery schools and kindergartens at state and public expenses. The system of bringing up children at state and public expenses was legally confirmed with the promulgation of the Law on the Nursing and Upbringing of Children. Today our children are growing happily, under the legal protection of the State, and freed from the day of their birth with scientific hygienic care and nutrition and given socialist education at splendidly furnished nurseries and kindergartens.

During the period under review great successes were scored in scientific researches. Our scientists and technicians who are infinitely faithful to the Party conducted research work energetically to solve the scientific and technical problems arising in making effective use of the country's existing economic foundations, strengthening the independence and Juche character of the national economy, and developing the technical revolution to a new higher stage. By thoroughly establishing Juche in scientific researches and cooperating with the workers, they invented a Juche-oriented metallurgical process using our own fuel and a new casting method, and turned out many up-to-date machines and equipment needed for grand nature-remaking projects. Besides, they succeeded in research work to create a synthetic rubber industry and a new chemical fibre industry based on domestic raw materials and unravelled many scientific and technical problems confronting various domains of the national economy, including the methods of producing seeds and cultivating crops. Our Party takes great pride in the fact that many unassuming heroes who had worked with all devotion for the Party and the revolution, for the country and the people, appeared from among the scientists and technicians.

During the period under review brilliant successes were achieved in literature and art under the correct guidance of the Party.

With the brilliant materialization of our Party's Juche-oriented thoughts and unique policy on literature and art, a great revolutionary change has taken place in every sphere of literature and art, and numerous literary and art works of high ideological and artistic value, including revolutionary films, operas, dramas, stories and novels, have been created. Today our literature and art is creditably fulfilling its mission as a textbook of life, a weapon of struggle, which gives revolutionary education to the Party members and the people and inspires them vigorously to creative labour and creation of a new life. The 1970's was indeed the heyday of the Juche art when our literature and art blossomed out dazzlingly along the Party's Juche-oriented literary and art line.

During the years we are reviewing the working people's cultural standard rose greatly as a result of the vigorous efforts to establish socialist ways of culture in life and production. A great stride was made in the distribution of publications and in propaganda through broadcasting. With a further increase in the output of TV broadcasting and the production and supply of large numbers of TV sets, the work of spreading the TV network all over the country was carried out successfully. Many modern theaters, halls of culture, indoor stadiums and other cultural establishments were built to satisfy the people's growing cultural needs. The materialization of the policy for introducing bus service and water supply in farm villages markedly reduced the distinctions between the urban and the rural dwellers in living conditions and made it possible to further promote the farmers' convenience. Cultured ways in production at industrial enterprises and cooperative farms have improved, towns and villages have been built up beautifully, and all working people work and live in line with socialist society's way of life, free from the old habits.

A great advance was also made in public health service. With the full implementation of our Party's prophylactic policy, medical assistance, disease prevention and other services for the people were much improved, hospitals in towns and county seats were better equipped, and the rural clinics were successfully converted into hospitals. Thanks to our Party's correct policy on health service and various other popular measures, the health of the working people and children was effectively protected and promoted, with the result that the average life span of our people has reached 73 years, 35 years longer than before liberation. As a consequence, our people's centuries-old desire to live long and happily in good health, free from diseases, has come true in the Era of the Workers' Party.

## 3) Consolidation and Development of State and Social System

Comrades,

During the years we are reviewing, the state and social system of our country was consolidated and developed on the basis of the successes achieved in the three revolutions.

The state and social system is the decisive factor determining the position and role of the masses of the working people. Only when this system is consolidated and developed continuously by pushing forward the revolution and construction can an independent and creative life be provided to the working masses.

Our state and social system rests on the political and ideological unity of the entire people based on the worker-peasant alliance and it stands on socialist production relations and an independent national economy. With the dynamic advance of the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, the political and ideological unity of the whole society based on the Juche idea has been strengthened rock-firm and socialist production relations and the material and technical foundations of socialism consolidated and developed, with the result that our state and social system has been placed on a more solid political and economic basis.

During the period under review the Socialist Constitution was adopted and, according to it, various new laws and regulations were formulated. This brought about further legal consolidation of our state and social system.

With the enactment of the Socialist Constitution in keeping with the new requirements of the revolution, the great successes achieved by our people in the socialist revolution and the building of socialism were legally confirmed and political, economic and cultural principles governing socialist society newly laid down. The adoption of the Socialist Constitution legally guaranteed our people adequate democratic liberties and rights in all fields of state and social life, and gave them a mighty legal weapon to step up the revolution and construction.

It is an inexorable demand of socialist society that all state affairs are conducted in conformity with laws and regulations and that all members of society behave according to them. In accordance with the Socialist Constitution, we newly instituted laws and regulations for all domains and made every civil service institution, enterprise, organization, and worker voluntarily observe them. With the strengthening of education in law observance among the Party members and the working people and the enhancement of the people's power organs' function of supervision and control over the execution of laws, all state affairs and the social activities of the working people are conducted according to laws and regulations and a revolutionary system and order has been thoroughly established throughout society.

During the period under review the function and role of the people's power rose markedly.

Our people's power is a weapon of revolution and construction and a defender of the liberties and rights of the popular masses. Only when the function and role of the people's power is enhanced can the building of socialism be energetically propelled and the democratic liberties and rights of the masses thoroughly defended.

In order to heighten the function and role of the people's power in keeping with the requirements of the revolution, our Party took steps to revise the structure of the local organs of power and administration. As a result, the people's committees' function as organs of state power and the role of the administrative organs further enhanced. In particular, because the activities of the personnel of administrative bodies are always supervised by the organs of state power, the administrative officials have come to respect the people's wishes, conduct all work in such a way as to meet their interests, and serve them still better.

To eliminate the bureaucratism of the officials of the organs of people's power is very important in strengthening the people's power. Because they have been vested with state power, these officials, if not equipped with a revolutionary world outlook, may abuse their power to act in a bureaucratic manner and encroach upon the people's interests. If they behave bureaucratically, they can bring about such serious consequences as discrediting the people's power in the eyes of the masses, divorcing the masses from it and dampening the revolutionary zeal of the work-

(Continued on page 6)

# Report on Work of Central Committee to 6th Congress of Workers' Party of Korea

(Continued from page 5)

ing masses.

In order to rid the government officials of bureaucratism, our Party intensified ideological education and struggle and, at the same time, made them strictly observe socialist laws. Deeply conscious that they are servants of the people, the officials of the organs of people's power always go among the masses to work, study and live together with them, and strive to be exemplary in observing the state laws and defend the interests of the popular masses. Due to the improvement of their methods and style of work, the organs of people's power have joined company with the people in depth and the broad masses have come to take an active part in the work of these organs.

During the years we are reviewing, the revolutionary principles of independence, self-support and self-reliance in defence were thoroughly carried into effect in all areas of state activity and, as a result, the might of our country increased incomparably.

Maintenance of independence in state activity is the decisive guarantee for defending national dignity and augmenting the country's power. Our Party and the Government of the Republic have held fast to the principle of formulating all lines and policies independently to suit the interests of our revolution and the actual conditions of our country and implementing them on the strength of our own people. It is precisely because our Party and the Government of the Republic have firmly safeguarded independence that our revolution is advancing straight along the road of victory without turns and twists and that our people proudly maintain national dignity on the world arena.

The solidity of the state and social system should be guaranteed by an independent national economy. The state and social system with a weak economic basis can never be stable. By undeviatingly following the line of building an independent socialist national economy, our Party has increased the Juche character of the national economy and further consolidated the material and technical foundations of the country. At present, our economy is satisfying all the needs of socialist construction and the people's livelihood by its own products.

An independent, sovereign state must have a self-reliant defence power. A self-reliant national defence alone makes it possible to maintain national independence and defend the gains of the revolution and the security of the people. By thoroughly implementing the military line of self-reliance in defence, we have built up an enormous defence capacity for repulsing the aggression of any enemy and firmly safeguarding our state and social system.

With the implementation of our revolution principles of independence, self-support and self-reliance in defence through the energetic struggle of our Party and the Government of the Republic, our country has now become a powerful socialist state independent in politics, self-supporting in the economy and self-reliant in national defence.

During the period under review, our state and social system displayed its advantages to the full by guaranteeing socialist democracy for the masses of working people in an all-round way.

Our socialist system is the best social system under which the working masses are masters of everything and everything in society is in their service. In our country today the working masses are fully provided with liberties and rights as masters of the state and society, and all social wealth is geared to the promotion of their welfare.

All our state policies are carried out in accordance with the will of the working masses and in their interests, and our working people as masters of the state and society enjoy every freedom and right to conduct social and political activities.

In our country the state responsibly provides the entire people with all material conditions for food, clothing and housing. All our working people work according to their abilities, and are provided with secure working conditions and sufficient opportunities for rest by the state. In our country the taxation, a historic legacy, has been completely abolished and thus the people have been freed from taxburdens for good, and as social wealth increases, their material and cultural standards are rising steadily. All our people benefit from free medical care and free education system; they receive medical assistance and study to the best of their ability without paying a penny.

Indeed, our people are now enjoying all freedoms and rights as masters of the state and society and are leading a good life equally without any worries.

Through practical life our people are deeply convinced that our state and social system is the best system which guarantees genuine freedoms and rights for the working masses and provides them with a happy material and cultural life. They see a happier future in the strengthening and development of our state and social system and are firmly resolved to fight stubbornly for its further consolidation and development.

and applying it thoroughly in the revolution and construction. In other words, it means realizing the complete independence of the working masses by remoulding all members of society into communist men of a Juche type and transforming all aspects of social life as required by the Juche idea.

If independence is to be completely realized for the working masses, the Juche idea must be held as an immutable guideline and applied thoroughly in the revolution and construction.

The Juche idea is a world outlook that centres on man, placing man in the centre of all thinking and making everything serve him. It is a revolutionary theory designed to bring about the independence of the working masses. Only when the Juche idea is maintained as a guideline and applied thoroughly, can all problems arising in the transformation of man and society and in economic and cultural development be solved to meet the working masses' aspirations, and demands for independence, and the ideological and material fortresses of communism be captured with success.

Making the Juche idea prevail throughout society is the urgent requirement of our revolution, and our people are firmly determined to build communism under the banner of the Juche idea. We must set it as the general task of our revolution to imbue the whole society with the Juche idea and strive to carry it out, in keeping with the urgent requirement of the revolution and the revolutionary aspirations of our people.

In order to model the whole society on the Juche idea, it is necessary to adhere to independent and creative stands and carry through the revolutionary line of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

Taking independent and creative stands is the fundamental principle that has to be maintained in the struggle to imbue all society with the Juche idea. This struggle is a struggle to build socialism and communism in Korea and a struggle to bring freedom and happiness to our people. And it is a very hard and complicated struggle, it is quite a new task nobody has ever faced. It demands that we think and judge all problems arising in the revolution and construction with our own brains from the independent and creative stands and solve them in our own way in keeping with the requirements of the Korean revolution and our people's interests. We must educate and remould people in our own way and develop the economy and culture in our own fashion. Only then can we advance the revolution and construction along the straight road to victory and build socialism and communism better in conformity with our people's aspiration.

The ideological, technical and cultural revolutions represent the general line of building socialism and communism and are the basic means of transforming the whole society after the Juche idea. Only by stepping up the three revolutions can we develop all members of society into communist men of a Juche type, transform all society on the working-class pattern and thus eliminate class distinctions and develop the productive forces weighty enough to materialize distribution according to needs.

The struggle to model the whole society on the Juche idea is a process of continuing with our revolution started and developed under the banner of the Juche idea; it is a high stage of revolutionary struggle to consummate the revolutionary cause of Juche by further developing the revolution and construction in depth.

The immediate fighting task confronting our Party and people now in the work of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea is to win the complete victory of socialism. This is the most important goal that must be attained on the way of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea; only when this goal is attained can we bring about a decisive turn in the struggle to pattern the whole society after the Juche idea.

We should step up the revolutionary struggle and the work of construction under the banner of the Juche idea, so that we achieve the complete victory of socialism in the near future and, further, splendidly accomplish the historic cause of imbuing all society with the Juche idea.

## 2) Revolutionization, Working-Classization And Intellectualization of Whole Society

Comrades,

In order to model the whole society on the Juche idea, we must wage a vigorous struggle to revolutionize, working-classize and intellectualize all members of society.

This struggle is a work to transform man, whereby every member of society is developed to be an independent and creative social being equipped with revolutionary ideological consciousness and high cultural attainments; it is a social reform through which all social relations are transformed on the working-class pattern. Only by revolutionizing, working-classizing and intellectualizing the whole society can we reform the working masses, masters of the revolution and construction, into communist men developed in an all-round way and materialize their complete social equality.

We must first strive for the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

Revolutionizing and working-classizing all society is an indispensable requisite for the building of socialism and communism; it is the most important revolutionary task that has to be fulfilled by the working-class party and state after the establishment of the socialist system. Only when we equip everybody firmly with revolutionary ideological consciousness by intensifying the struggle to revolutionize all society, and eliminate all class distinctions by accomplishing the working-classization of all society, can we win the complete victory of socialism.

To revolutionize and working-classize the whole society it is necessary first to revolutionize the working class thoroughly.

It is our Party's consistent policy to revolutionize the working class and thus increase its leading role and revolutionary influence and to remould all members of society along communist lines after its pattern. The working class is the most advanced class in our society and the leading class in our revolution. Only when their leading role and revolutionary influence are enhanced through all-round revolutionization, can we successfully revolutionize and working-classize the whole society.

A change of generation has taken place in the ranks of our working class and the new generation who grew up after liberation form the core of these ranks. What is most important in revolutionizing the working class today is to elevate the class consciousness and revolutionary spirit of the new generation of the working class. We must steadily enhance the ideological integrity, organization and revolutionary spirit of the working class through intensified ideological education and organizational tempering, so that they will play the vanguard role in the work of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea and perform their weighty responsibility to society and the revolution.

Revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants is an important task in the revolutionization and working-classization of all society.

The peasantry is one of the main forces of our revolution and is directly in charge of agricultural production. The peasants are the last class that the working class must transform after their own pattern in the process of building a classless society; the very class distinction still remaining in our society is that between the workers and the peasants. Revolutionizing and working-classizing the peasants is essential for further strengthening our revolutionary forces and quickly developing our agricultural production, for eradicating the class difference between the workers and the peasants and solving the peasant question once and for all.

What is most important in the revolutionization and working-classization of the peasants is to arm all of them with the revolutionary working-class ideas and the collectivist spirit and make them acquire the attitude of the masters of the revolution. Party organizations should educate the farming population to do all work scrupulously, take loving care of communal property and respect their organizations and collective with a staunch revolutionary spirit and a high degree of consciousness as masters of the state and society.

If we are to working-classize the farming population, we must raise their technical and cultural levels to that of the working class. To meet the requirements of the reality in which the rural technical revolution is making brisk headway and agricultural science is developing rapidly, we must intensify adult education and the dissemination of scientific and technological knowledge in the countryside, so that all the farmers handle modern technological means skillfully with ample knowledge and techniques and raise crops on a scientific and technical basis as required by the Juche method of farming.

Developing cooperative ownership into all-people ownership is a highly important problem in the working-classization of the peasants.

The relations of ownership of the means of production lie at the bottom of the social relations and determine all class distinctions. In order to eradicate the class distinctions between the workers and the peasants and completely transform all social relations on the working-class pattern, it is imperative to develop cooperative ownership into all-people ownership and thus establish the latter's undivided sway over the means of production.

Switching over cooperative ownership to all-people ownership is now the order of the day in our revolution. Since the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions were accelerated vigorously in the countryside after the establishment of the socialist system, the material and technical foundations of agriculture were consolidated remarkably and the peasants' ideological, technical and cultural levels rose greatly. Relying on the successes already achieved, we must further

(Continued on page 7)

## 2. Let Us Model Whole Society On Juche Idea

### 1) Modelling Whole Society on Juche Idea Is General Task of Our Revolution

Comrades,

Today our Party and people are confronted with the important task of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea by accelerating the revolutionary struggle and work of construction more forcefully.

Modelling all society on the Juche idea is the general task of our revolution. The working class's revolutionary cause of realizing the independence of the working masses can be completed ultimately only by modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

Transforming the whole society after the Juche idea means building a communist society by holding this idea as a steadfast guideline

# Report on Work of Central Committee to 6th Congress of Workers' Party of Korea

(Continued from page 6)

step up socialist rural construction and thus successfully convert cooperative ownership into all-people ownership.

The switchover of cooperative ownership to all-people ownership is as important an event as the agricultural cooperative movement; it is a very difficult and complicated socio-economic reform. Therefore, we must promote this work step by step, accumulating experience through some experimental stage.

Revolutionizing intellectuals remains an important problem in the revolutionization and working-classization of the whole society.

The socialist re-education of old-time intellectuals and assumption of the central role in the ranks of intellectuals by the new generation have completely settled the question of the dual character of intellectuals in our country. But they still suffer from obsolete ideas to a considerable extent and are also highly susceptible of bad ideas which may revive. They are divorced from the practice of productive activity and have little opportunities of ideological training because of the peculiarities of their duties which often make it necessary for them to work separately; they are liable to be infected by outworn ideas. Only when they are thoroughly revolutionized and turned into genuine working-class intellectuals, will they not degenerate but remain true to the Party and the revolution to the last.

By intensifying ideological education and organizational life, Party organizations should educate and temper the intellectuals in a revolutionary way and induce them to make contact with reality at all times and learn from the ideology, organization and discipline of the working class through practical work. Every intellectual should thus be made to devote all his talent and energy to the modelling of the whole society on the Juche idea with intense loyalty to the Party and revolution, a strong revolutionary will and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and strenuous effort.

We should also pay profound attention to the revolutionary education of the youth and children.

They are the heir to our revolutionary cause and represent the future of our country. Our nation's destiny and our revolution's future depend on how we train the youth and children. Only by rearing them to be stout revolutionaries of a Juche type, is it possible to push ahead with the revolution and construction and carry on through generations and accomplish the historic cause of modelling all society on the Juche idea.

Our young and children belong to a new generation who have not experienced exploitation and oppression nor undergone revolutionary ordeals. People will not acquire revolutionary ideas of themselves just because they have been born and grown up in socialist society, nor will become revolutionaries of themselves just because they happen to be sons and daughters of revolutionaries. Without revolutionary education, youth and children will not acquire a high class consciousness and a lofty revolutionary spirit and, further, infatuated with the happy life of today, may give up the revolution.

We must exert great efforts for the education of youth and children, regarding it as an important matter that will decide the destiny of our revolution. Party organizations must intensify the class and revolutionary education of youth and children, so that without forgetting about the bitter past of our people, they will all bear implacable hatred for imperialism and the exploiter system and resolutely fight on to crush class enemies of all hues and achieve the ultimate victory of the revolution.

In order to step up the revolutionization and working-classization of all society our Party proposed the policy of unfolding a movement to follow the examples of the unassuming heroes and is promoting it vigorously.

The movement to follow the examples of the unassuming heroes is a mass movement for ideological transformation which embodies our Party's policy of education through the influence of positive examples.

The unsung heroes trained by our Party typify the communist man and their examples exert great influence. Their ideological and moral characteristics are intense loyalty to the Party and the revolution and unbounded devotion to the country and the people. In order to carry through Party line and policy with noble loyalty to the Party and the revolution, they struggled heroically, braving all hardships on their way. Although they performed such laudable deeds, they expected no honour or reward but silently devoted their all to the country's prosperity and the people's welfare. They are true heroes of our times, splendid models everyone must follow. Today their brilliant examples are arousing great sympathy among the people and inspiring them positively to heroic feats.

Party organizations must conduct the movement to follow the examples of the unassuming heroes more actively in a more systematic way. They must give scrupulous organizational leadership so that this movement will be conducted effectively in all fields and all units, and activate the broad masses to take part in it. They must ensure in this way that all Party members and working people learn from the unassuming heroes' noble moral traits and revolutionary work style to bring about a fresh change in the work of revolutionizing and working-classizing the whole society.

Further, we must make strong efforts to intellectualize the whole society.

Intellectualizing the whole society is a solemn task to heighten the cultural and intellectual level of all members of society to that of the college graduate so as to obliterate the difference between mental and physical labour left over by the old society and bring about the complete equality of the working people.

In order to intellectualize all society we must step up cultural revolution to raise the general cultural and intellectual level of society considerably and, on this basis, gradually raise everybody's cultural and intellectual attainments to those of the college graduate.

An important task in the intellectualization of all society is to develop educational work.

Only by conducting educational work well is it possible to develop the rising generation to be true communist people with a wide range of knowledge, lofty morality and strong physique, to train competent cadres in large numbers and raise the cultural and intellectual level of society as a whole.

In the field of education we should carry through the Theses on Socialist Education and improve the quality of education decisively. Educational establishments should ensure that school education comprises necessary pedagogical processes accurately. For this purpose, they should create adequate conditions for education, constantly improve the content and methods of instruction and enhance the teachers' sense of responsibility and role.

While putting stress on the smooth enforcement of universal eleven-year compulsory education, we should make long-sighted preparations to introduce compulsory higher education. While existing under-training centres are built up, institutions of higher learning should be expanded along the lines of developing the study-while-working system of education. Taking into consideration the regional distribution of the national economy and the characteristic features of its branches, we must set up many factory, farm and fishermen's colleges and higher specialized schools on a study-while-working system in towns and farm and fishing villages. At the same time, we should improve the correspondence education system and newly set up a TV college. In the future we should enforce compulsory higher education first for the young people just out of the eleven-year compulsory education course, and gradually, as conditions mature, enrol all those working people who had no higher education in the past.

We should further develop socialist literature and art.

Literature and art are a powerful means of education to cultivate the working people's spiritual and moral qualities and raise their cultural level and to inspire them to struggle and innovation. By thoroughly implementing the line of developing socialist national culture, we should bring about a more brilliant efflorescence and development of literature and art, thereby helping to promote the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of all society.

In all fields of literature and art we should firmly establish Juche, fully embody the Party and working-class spirit and categorically repudiate capitalist and feudal elements.

Writers and artists should produce a larger number of revolutionary works of literature and art. To do so, they must make contact with reality to delve deeply into life and improve their creative, artistic techniques with burning loyalty to the Party and the revolution. It is the working masses that create and enjoy culture and art. We must popularize literary and artistic activities to bring the creative zeal and artistic talents of the working people into full play and make literature and art serve the people better.

It is necessary to establish the socialist cultured way of life in an all-round way. In our society the old way of life still remains to a considerable extent, which hampers the revolutionization, working-classization and intellectualization of the working people. We must wage a vigorous struggle to clear away obsolete usages from every facet of social life and constantly improve our way of life in conformity with the intrinsic nature of the socialist system and the demand of the times. Thus, we must see that all the working people live a simple life with high cultural attainments and lofty morality and that the whole society is run through with a sound way of life.

In order to become independent and creative social beings, people should have a strong physique in addition to revolutionary ideological consciousness and high cultural accomplishments.

We should popularize physical culture and sports and make them part and parcel of our life and thus increase the physical strength of the entire people, and should quickly develop our athletic science and techniques.

In the field of public health we should carry through the Party's policy of preventive medicine, combine traditional Korean medicine properly with modern medicine and highly develop medical science and techniques, thus protecting people's health better and promoting the working people's health at all times.

## 3) Juche-Orientation, Modernization And Scientification Of National Economy

Comrades,

In order to imbue the whole society with the Juche idea we must step up economic construction and lay the firm material and technical foundations of socialism and communism. Laying these foundations is the only way to free the working people completely from arduous work and put into effect the communist principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his needs".

The basic task facing us in laying the firm material and technical foundations of socialism and communism is to speed up the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy.

The Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy represent a strategic line to be invariably followed in socialist and communist economic construction. The line of making the national economy Juche-oriented, modern and scientifically-based determines the character and goal of the building of the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and shows how to build them. Only when the independence of the national economy is firmly ensured, its technical equipment modernized ceaselessly and all production activities put on a scientific basis thoroughly by stepping up the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification, can the complete victory of socialism be won and, further, the material fortress of communism be conquered successfully.

The Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy are closely linked to each other and they must be pushed forward by an integral process. The modernization and scientification divorced from the Juche-orientation cannot conform with the fundamental aim of socialist and communist economic construction which is to ensure independence for the people, and apart from the modernization and scientification the Juche-orientation can not be effected satisfactorily. In order to correctly carry through the line of Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy we must put main stress on the Juche-orientation and exert primary efforts for it and, at the same time, vigorously push ahead with the struggle for the modernization and scientification.

By working harder from now on for the Juche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy, we should build up the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and hasten the historic cause of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

First of all, we must strive for the Juche-orientation of the national economy.

Making the national economy Juche-oriented means building and developing the economy with one's own domestic natural resources and techniques in keeping with the specific conditions of one's own country.

With the successful implementation of our Party's line of building an independent socialist national economy, our country now meets the needs of economic construction for raw materials and other supplies basically by its own production and all branches of the national economy are developing harmoniously. But we still fail to develop and use the nation's natural resources to the full and to improve the structure of the national economy to meet the requirements of the building of an independent national economy. We must redouble our efforts for the Juche-orientation of the national economy to strengthen the independence and Juche character of our socialist economy.

To put the national economy on the Juche basis we should solve before anything else the problems of raw materials, fuel and power more satisfactorily by using our domestic resources.

Exploiting our rich mineral resources to the full is an important way to solve these problems. We should survey and register all the mineral resources of the country, prepare enough new producing centres for coal and iron ore, locate more deposits of nonmetallic and nonferrous minerals including various alloying element minerals, and concentrate our efforts on developing oil resources to open up wide prospects of its production.

Our country is mountainous and our forests have plenty of vegetation of economic value. Therefore, if we make good use of the mountains, we can solve numerous problems in socialist economic construction. We should strive to reforest the mountains with a long view and make a comprehensive use of them. We should create two million *chongbo* of new forests in the near future through an all-people movement to plant trees. In this way we should produce more timber and, at the same time, obtain from the forests large quantities of raw materials for fibres, paper, oil, medicine, feed and so on.

Today when the economy develops rapidly and the demands for raw materials, fuel and power increase sharply, it is of tremendous importance in the advancement of the national economy to actively exploit marine resources. The sea is a treasure house with inexhaustible material resources. We should propel in a far-sighted way the work of exploiting the mineral, faunal, floral and power resources of the sea effectively for the development of the national economy.

To improve the structure of the national economy continuously in step with the economic, scientific and technological development is an important task in putting the national economy on the Juche basis.

By creating many new industries which rely on domestic resources and requipping and reinforcing the production processes of various industrial branches, we should improve the structure of industry further. We should replenish and perfect some production processes of the metallurgical industry to guarantee a better balance among the iron- and steel-making and the rolling processes; reinforce the production centres of second-stage metal processing and build up nonferrous metal rolling centres. Along with this, we must build the textile-

(Continued on page 8)

# Report on Work of Central Committee to 6th Congress of Workers' Party of Korea

(Continued from page 7)

tic rubber and potash fertilizer industries feeding on our domestic resources, expand the chemical fibre and synthetic resin production centres and more proportionately develop the basic chemical industries such as the acid, alkali and carbide industries.

In order to improve the structure of the national economy, the industries which use imported raw materials and fuel must be gradually reorganized into domestically fed industries. A new metallurgical process using our own fuel must be developed actively and the process of ammonia production by the gasification of pulverized coal introduced, thereby enhancing the independence and Juche character of the metal and chemical industries.

Vigorous efforts should be made to modernize the national economy.

Modernizing the national economy means improving its technical equipment through replacing backward techniques with advanced ones.

Modernization of the national economy is an inexorable process of socialist economic construction and a vital requirement of our economy at the present time. We should make great efforts to modernize the national economy so that the general standard of its technical outfit will be further improved and that our technical level will attain that of advanced countries as soon as possible.

The goal of the modernization of the national economy is the comprehensive mechanization and automation of production. For the modernization it is essential to replace backward techniques with advanced ones and effect the overall mechanization and automation of production in all branches of the national economy. We should bend great efforts to step up comprehensive mechanization and automation and remote control in the key industries including the mining, metal, chemical and building-materials industries and in the spheres of construction, transport and communications, and to effect all-round farm mechanization and chemicalization.

The modernization of the national economy is precisely the modernization of technical means. Without the rapid development of the engineering industry it is impossible to modernize the national economy. Efforts should be directed to the engineering industry to accelerate the work of making precise, high-speed and automatic machines and equipment, and various up-to-date machinery and equipment should be devised and manufactured in quantities so that the technical outfit of the national economy will be improved steadily. The engineering industry should raise the proportion of stamp forging and pressing methods, bring about a revolutionary change in casting and welding and in the manufacture of tools, and widely introduce assembly and automatic lines and multi-purpose machine tools in the highly serial processes of machine production.

Developing the electronics and automation industries is an important task in modernizing the national economy. We should rapidly develop these industries in line with the widespread introduction of semi- and full-automation in different branches of the national economy so that various automation elements, gauges and instruments will be produced and supplied smoothly. Above all, we should correctly fix the varieties and standards of automation elements and means, specialize their production and quickly bolster up the basic industries essential for the development of the electronics and automation industries. By so doing, we should turn out large quantities of up-to-date automation elements and means, including semiconductor elements, integrated circuits and electronic computers, and radically improve their quality.

We must modernize the national economy in conformity with our actual conditions, holding fast to the Juche position. Making effective use of the possibilities created in our country, we should modernize one branch after another starting from those which are at a low technical level and which can be easily done with a small expenditure of funds, thereby gradually raising the level of the technical equipment of our national economy as a whole. We must resolutely oppose subservience to great powers, fear of technology and all other negative ideological inclinations and make strenuous efforts to effect the modernization of the national economy in an all-people movement on the principle of self-reliance.

An active endeavour should be made to put the national economy on a scientific basis.

Scientizing the national economy means developing science and technology to put production and management in all branches on a new scientific basis.

The socialist and communist economy is not only a Juche-oriented and modernized economy but also a highly scientized one. Only when the production and technical processes, production methods and management in all branches are put on a new scientific basis through scientizing the national economy at an accelerated pace, can production be carried on in a scientific way and an independent economic system and modernized technical means display their might to the full.

We should further strengthen scientific researches and rapidly advance science and technology to solve promptly scientific and technical problems in economic construction, thus successfully scientizing the national economy and fully ensuring its Juche-orientation and modernization.

Technical engineering, above all, should be quickly developed to effectively untangle pressing scientific and technological problems arising in the course of independence and Juche character of our industry, in introducing mechanization, automation and telemechanics in processes and improving production and technical processes and production methods.

Scientific researches in agriculture should be intensified to put all spheres of farm production on a new scientific basis. Agronomy, animal husbandry and other agricultural sciences should be developed quickly so as to apply the Juche method of farming thoroughly and further scientize the production and selection of seeds, the methods of cultivating crops and breeding and tending domestic animals.

Researches in the fields of basic sciences should be intensified. Now that science and technology are advancing at fast tempo and the role of up-to-date technical means is increasing rapidly in production and construction, it is urgently demanded that basic sciences be developed still further. We should actively develop the major areas of basic science such as mathematics, physics, chemistry and biology and thereby raise the country's level of science and technology and better solve scientific and technical problems arising in different branches of the national economy.

Researches should be conducted with a long sight to open up new fields of science and introduce the latest achievements of science and technology widely in the national economy. Efforts should be made to develop cell engineering, gene engineering, superhigh-pressure physics and ultra-cryogenics, exploit atomic, solar and other new energies and closely study laser and plasma to make extensive use of them in the national economy.

We should strive to scientize and rationalize management activity. The work of economic organization should be conducted efficiently in all branches of the national economy to meet the requirements of the objective economic laws, the measuring system be put right to guarantee accurate economic calculations, and electronic computers, closed-circuit televisions and other up-to-date technical means widely introduced into enterprise management, thus placing the whole management activity on a highly scientific basis.

In order to develop scientific researches it is necessary to take effective state measures for guaranteeing them. In line with the requirements of modern science and technology and economic construction in our country, a number of research institutes should be increased, research centres built up and competent scientists and technicians trained in greater numbers. We should drastically increase investments in scientific researches and provide the research institutes with an adequate amount of up-to-date laboratory apparatuses, research appliances and well-equipped pilot plants.

Along with the strengthening of research work, it is important to introduce its achievements promptly into production. By properly establishing a state system to accept the achievements of researches for production and intensifying the supply of information on science and technology and the provision of necessary conditions, we should apply valuable achievements in production in good time.

## 4) Major Tasks of Socialist Economic Construction in 1980's

Comrades,

The 1980's is a very important period in our socialist economic construction. Drawing on the brilliant successes achieved already in building the socialist economy, we must further accelerate economic construction to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule and continue to advance vigorously towards a new higher goal.

The basic tasks of socialist economic construction in the 1980's are to build solid material and technical foundations congenial to a completely victorious socialist society and radically improve people's material and cultural standards.

If these tasks are to be carried out successfully, a new great change must be wrought in the building of the socialist economy. We must increase production at a high rate in all fields of the national economy, so that in the near future we shall annually turn out 100,000 million kwh of electricity, 120 million tons of coal, 15 million tons of steel, 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals, 20 million tons of cement, 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 1,500 million metres of fabrics, 5 million tons of aquatic products, and 15 million tons of grain and reclaim 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland within the coming ten years. These are the ten long-range goals of socialist economic construction which we must attain in the 1980's.

These goals are really magnificent. If they are attained, the total annual industrial output value at the end of the 1980's will be 3.1 times greater than the present figure or 1,000 times as much as in 1946, which means that it will only take eight hours to produce the equivalent of the 1946 industrial output. Then our country will proudly rank among the nations leading the world in economic progress. As the might of the independent socialist national economy grows, our people's material and cultural standards will attain a very high level, and they will win a decisive victory in their struggle for the complete triumph of socialism.

We have every possibility of attaining the new, magnificent long-range goals of socialist economic construction. The independent national economy we have already built has tremendous potentialities, and our country is blessed with abundant natural wealth and unlimited scientific and technological resources which can be newly exploited and used in the future. We have millions of working masses who have been trained and tempered in the practical work to build socialism, a large force of talented scientists and technicians developed by our Party, and the economic leadership personnel equipped with rich experience and seasoned organizing ability. All our working people, scientists, technicians and leading economic officials, who are boundlessly loyal to the Party and the revolution, are firmly resolved to carry out without fail any difficult task proposed by the Party. When our Party and people make up their minds firmly and get down to the struggle, there will be no fortress we cannot capture.

All our Party members and working people must march forward towards the new long-term goals of socialist economic construction, with great revolutionary ardour and vigorous fighting spirit.

In order to attain these goals successfully, we must continue to develop the mining industry quickly.

Rapidly developing the mining industry and keeping it definitely ahead of the manufacturing industries is a fundamental principle of economic construction; this is the basic factor in the maximum use of the production capacities already created in different branches of the national economy and in planned increase in production. By continuing to direct great effort to the mining industry, we must attain the goals of 120 million tons of coal and 1.5 million tons of nonferrous metals without fail and must ensure enough supply of iron ore to reach the goal of 15 million tons of steel.

If we are to increase coal and iron ore output, we must reconstruct and expand large coal mines including the ones in the Anju, Sunchon, Tokchon and northern districts and large ore mines such as the Musan, Tokhyon and Toksong mines. We must also develop many new mines in the zones which are highly promising and advantageous for development. On the other hand, our efforts should be concentrated on those mines which have abundant deposits of nonferrous minerals and great prospects of development, while at the same time developing new mines extensively in the zones with large deposits of nonferrous and nonmetallic minerals.

An important question in quickly developing the mining industry is to intensify geological prospecting. Drilling machines and other up-to-date equipment and instruments for prospecting should be provided adequately to this branch, new scientific methods of prospecting widely applied, and the speed of prospecting increased so as to discover sufficient deposits of coal and various other minerals.

For successful attainment of the new long-range goals of socialist economic construction, great efforts should also be devoted to the development of the power industry.

In our country electricity is the basic source of power for production. Only when the output of electric power is increased quickly, can production be normalized in every field of the national economy and the great demands for power in the new long-range period be satisfied.

If the output of electric power is to be increased many hydroelectric power stations should be built. They are dependable power bases of great economic value which rely on our rich hydro-power resources. Many big and small hydroelectric power stations should be built by damming up rivers in all parts of the country. Sluices should be built and power plants set up on the Taedong, Chongchon and other big rivers. And many tidal power stations should be built at favourable places on the west coast.

Along with hydroelectric power stations, many thermal power plants should be built. While reinforcing the existing thermal power plants to increase their generating capacities, we should set up more large thermal power plants in major towns and the areas where plenty of coal is produced and also build ones fed with low-caloric coal and many small and medium ones using waste or surplus heat.

In order to hit the 100,000 million kwh target of power production, active efforts should be exerted to develop and use new power resources. Many power plants using atomic energy and other new power resources should be built to augment power output radically.

For the successful fulfilment of the long-range tasks of socialist economic construction for the 1980's the manufacturing industries should increase their production capacities considerably.

The metal, building-materials, chemical and other manufacturing industries should renovate and equipment of their existing factories and enterprises and, at the same time, build more up-to-date ones to increase their production capacities decidedly. In order to reach the goals of 15 million tons of steel, 20 million tons of cement and 7 million tons of chemical fertilizers should be attained without fail, and production quickly increased in all manufacturing industries.

Rapid development of agriculture is very important in the struggle to carry out the long-term tasks of socialist economic construction.

The task of attaining the goal of 15 million tons of grain is a worthwhile and honourable task that will increase the nation's economic power still more and provide the people with a richer and happier life. Producing 15 million tons of grain in our country whose arable land is limited means advancing our agriculture to the level of the leading countries of the world. If we hit the target, we shall be able to supply enough raw materials to light industry and feed to livestock

(Continued on page 9)

# Report on Work of Central Committee to 6th Congress of Workers' Party of Korea

(Continued from page 8)

farming, but also to keep sufficient food in reserve for the people.

What is most important in developing agriculture at present is to complete its comprehensive mechanization and chemicalization and thus accomplish the task of industrializing agriculture as advanced in the rural theses. We must ensure that tractors and other modern farm machines are produced in a greater number and supplied for the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture so that at least 10 to tractors will be allotted to every 100 *chongbo* of cultivated land in our country. Along with this, the rezoning of land and the building of terraced fields should be accelerated and thus all the paddies and non-paddy fields standardized to allow modern farm machines to work them efficiently. In addition, chemical fertilizers, agricultural chemicals and different kinds of chemical means suitable to our soil and crops should be produced in greater quantities and supplied to the countryside. We should thus make it possible to do all farm work with the help of machines and chemistry and introduce an eight-hour working day on cooperative farms just as in factories.

If agricultural production is to be augmented, the cultivated area should be expanded steadily by reclaiming tideland energetically and launching a vigorous movement to get new land. A bold plan for tideland development should be worked out and the projects pushed forward. Thus, 300,000 *chongbo* of tideland should be reclaimed in the vicinities of Kado Island, Sinmi Island, Chongju, the Chongchon River estuary, Taedong Bay and other places on the west coast by the end of the 1980's. At the same time, a mass movement should be launched to secure 200,000 *chongbo* of new land.

Our agriculture has become highly intensive, but there still is much room for increasing grain production. If seed production and crop cultivation are improved, the per-unit-area yield will be increased much more than now. We must obtain many new high-yielding strains by improving seed production and continue to develop the methods of crop cultivation as required by the Juche farming method so as to increase grain production markedly. Developing transport rapidly is an important task for the successful attainment of the long-range goals of socialist economic construction.

Production presupposes transport and vice versa. Unless the question of transport is solved satisfactorily, it is impossible to normalize production in different branches of the national economy and develop production and construction quickly. We should continue to direct great efforts to the development of the transport to boost the carrying capacities decisively and satisfy the growing demands of the national economy for transport.

The railways are the most important means of transport in our country. We should continue to step up railway electrification and complete it in the coming few years; we should produce more electric engines and wagons and make rolling stock and other transport equipment heavy, high-speed and automatic so as to increase freight haulage. More railway lines should be built and double tracks, round-about lines and connecting lines laid in the railway sections where the traffic is thus, the country's railway network should be further improved.

Motor and water transport should be developed along with railway transport. Automobile production should be increased, all the highways improved and reinforced, and motor transport better organized. In addition, large cargo ships should be built in a big way, trade ports better equipped, and Ryongnam-ri, Tanchon and many other new harbours constructed.

One of the effective ways of solving the problem of transport is to develop the transport by pipelines, conveyers and cableways. Different kinds of pipelines including those for the transport of concentrates, belt conveyers and cableways should be laid in large numbers and used widely in different branches of the national economy.

One of the important questions arising now in the economic development of our country is to promote foreign trade quickly.

Our national economy has grown in scope beyond compare and has a great many branches now. This reality demands further expansion and development of foreign trade.

By developing foreign trade quickly in the future, we should actively export those goods that are produced in large quantities in our country and in great demand abroad, and import in time those goods which we need. Sources of export should be actively tapped in every field of the national economy, and the production of export goods increased in a big way. In this way, by the end of the 1980's our annual exports should increase more than 4.2 times as much as at present.

What is important in developing foreign trade is to multilateral and diversified and adhere to the credit-first principle. While continuing to develop trade with the socialist countries on the principles of equality, mutual benefit and mutual accomodation, we must widely extend transactions with the third world nations, non-aligned countries and many others in the world. We must see to it that the production of export goods is given priority in all fields of the national economy, their quality improved decisively and their delivery made punctually.

To raise the people's living standards steadily is our supreme principle of our Party's activities, and it is one of our most important tasks for the 1980's.

Today our people's living standard are high due to our Party's correct policy and constant care. But we cannot rest content with this. The more socialist society develops, the greater the people's vital demands grow and the larger the possibility of providing them with a better life becomes. We must continue to put main emphasis on improving the people's livelihood so that in the near future all of them can enjoy a far more affluent and cultured life than now.

In order to improve the people's living conditions quickly, great efforts should be made to develop light industry and bring about a great change in the production of consumer goods. While existing light industry factories should be run to full capacity, many modern ones built anew to ensure a radical increase in the production of daily necessities and foodstuffs. By modernizing production and technical process in light industry factories and improving the supply of raw and other materials, the varieties of consumer goods should be expanded remarkably and their quality raised to that of advanced countries.

Developing the fisheries and increasing the output of seafoods is an important way of improving the people's life. Our country surrounded by the sea on three sides has very great prospects for the development of the fisheries. We should build more fishing vessels, make them universal and modern, and introduce scientific fishing methods widely to catch more fish. At the same time, fish breeding and sea culture should be developed extensively to boost the production of diverse seafoods. Fish processing should be developed in step with the increase in fish catch. Cold storages and refrigerating facilities should be improved at the places of fish production and consumption and fish processing developed in a big way so that the people are always supplied with good processed fish.

Many dwelling houses should be built in towns and villages to solve the people's housing problem satisfactorily. Central heating systems should be introduced in all the large cities to enable the citizens to enjoy a modern and civilized and cultured life. In addition, we should see to it that schools, hospitals, theatres, halls of culture, indoor stadiums, holiday homes, sanatoria and other cultural and public welfare establishments are set up in large numbers so that the working people can receive more social benefits and that all the people can enjoy a happy life to the full.

Improving economic guidance and enterprise management and intensifying the struggle for economy is an important guarantee for successfully carrying out the gigantic long-range tasks of socialist economic construction.

The Taean work system should be introduced more thoroughly in all fields of the national economy. Economic executives should effect unified and detailed planning more properly, improve the supply of materials and the organization of cooperative production, organize work well and take good care of equipment and direct production in a responsible manner. In all fields and all units of the national economy, a struggle should be intensified against waste and for economy and thus we should produce more with the existing materials, equipment and manpower, and run the country's economic life more scrupulously.

Our fighting tasks for the 1980's are very difficult and enormous. To be successful in the fulfilment of the new long-range tasks of socialist economic construction set by our Party, all its members and the entire people should turn out in a strenuous struggle and bring about uninterrupted innovations and upswings in all spheres of the national economy.

With great hope for the future and firm confidence in victory, all our Party members and working people should make vigorous efforts to achieve the new high goals of socialist economic construction admirably and thus exalt the honour of Juche Korea before the whole world.

## 3. Let Us Reunify Country Independently and Peacefully

Comrades,

It is the most important revolutionary task of our Party to win the cause of national reunification, the greatest desire of the entire Korean people.

During the period under review our Party, conscious of its important mission entrusted by the country and the nation and fully determined to reunify the country in our generation, put forward an absolutely correct line and policy on reunifying the country and strove for their implementation.

Reflecting the fundamental stand our Party had invariably maintained on the question of national reunification and the requirements of the fast-changing situation at home and abroad at the beginning of the 1970's, we advanced the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity as the basic programme of national reunification.

Our Party took the initiative in proposing for meetings and negotiations among representatives of political parties, social organizations and individual persons from the north and the south as a decisive step to open the way to independent and peaceful reunification and made all sincere efforts to bring them about. Thanks to our initiative in making the proposal and to our strenuous efforts, the door which had stood tightly closed between the north and the south for a long time was opened at last and the north-south dialogue was held, which resulted in the publication of the historic north-south joint statement. With the publication of the joint statement, the basic message of which is the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, the three principles of national reunification advanced by our Party became the nation's single common programme of reunification jointly confirmed and solemnly proclaimed internally and externally by north and south.

The holding of the dialogue and the publication of the joint statement was a step forward towards national reunification, and after that, the trend to reunification quickly mounted on a nation wide scale. Patriotic youth and students, democrats and all other sections of people in south Korea, to say nothing of the people in the northern half of the Republic, rose bravely in the struggle to reunify the country.

Alarmed at the soaring fighting spirit of the entire people in north and south Korea determined to reunify the country independently and peacefully, the U.S. and south Korean authorities came out with the "two Koreas" policy to delay Korea's reunification and perpetuate her division.

The United States tried in various ways to carry out their policy for "two Koreas" which they had set as their basic strategy towards Korea, and even actively mobilized their allies and followers for the move.

At the instigation of U.S. imperialism, the south Korean authorities became the shock force in implementing the separatist line against their national conscience as Koreans and against the pledge they had given to the nation in the north-south joint statement. In order to suppress the ever-growing trend of the south Korean people to national reunification and to realize their design of national division, they rigged up the fascist "yusin system" by mobilizing armed forces and police, the "Central Intelligence Agency" and other repressive means, and brutally cracked down on the south Korean patriots and democrats who called for national reunification and democratic liberties and rights. The south Korean authorities not only frustrated the north-south dialogue which was under way amidst great expectation and concern of the entire nation, but clamoured for "simultaneous entry into the U.N." and "cross recognition" in accordance with the libretto of U.S. imperialism and made frantic efforts to put them into effect.

The separatist moves of the United States and the south Korean authorities and the latter's traitorous acts threw a serious stumbling block in the way of the country's reunification. Therefore, thwarting the separatists' moves to create "two Koreas" and democratizing south Korean society became the central task in the struggle to end the tragedy of division of the territory and the nation and to realize the national liberation of the south Korean people. Thus began the serious confrontation and struggle between the forces of national reunification and the forces of separatism, between the democratic and the fascist forces, and between patriots and traitors. This was a struggle to choose between the reunification of the north and the south into one Korea and their permanent division into "two Koreas", between democracy and fascism, and between the complete national liberation and independence and the relinquishment of half the land as a permanent colony of imperialism.

The south Korean people rose in a patriotic struggle and bravely fought to abolish the fascist "yusin" system of dictatorship, an obstacle to the reunification of the country, and to democratize south Korean society, thereby dealing a heavy blow at the enemies of democracy and national reunification. The gallant struggle of the people which started in October last year and raged in Pusan, Masan, Seoul, Kwangju and many other parts of south Korea brought about the destruction of the notorious traitor and chieftain of the "yusin" dictatorship and gave a severe setback to his surviving minions. In particular, the heroic popular uprising in Kwangju last May when large numbers of people rose as one and fought bravely with arms in their hands, shook the fascist rule of south Korea to its very foundation and sent the U.S. imperialists and the military fascists, their stooges, atremble with anxiety and fear.

In south Korea today a very grave situation is prevailing due to the manoeuvings of the U.S. imperialists and the military fascist clique, their lackeys.

The military fascists who got hold of power by conspiratorial means after the "October incident" last year, have been making vicious attempts to hinder social democracy and national reunification. They proclaimed an "emergency martial law" throughout south Korea, banning all political activities including those of parties and social organizations and unbesitatingly perpetrating savage repressions even the notorious former dictators had not dared to commit.

Under instructions from the "Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command", the military fascist blackguards of south Korea called out heavily armed units of the puppet army and indiscriminately arrested and imprisoned and brutal-

(Continued on page 10)

# Report on Work of Central Committee to 6th Congress of Workers' Party of Korea

(Continued from page 9)

ly murdered patriotic citizens, youths and students in Kwangju who turned out in defence of their right to live and democracy. And they threw into jail all the prominent democrats and political figures who demanded social democracy and national reunification and brought false charges of "fomenting rebellion", "violating the anti-communist law", and what not against them in their vicious efforts to finish them off. South Korea has now become a living hell, the most gruesome of all scenes in the latter part of the 20th century, where atrocious massacres are carried out openly and the people's freedoms and rights are trampled upon miserably.

As regards the brutality of the despotic repression they are perpetrating, the present military fascists of south Korea put all the fascist dictators of the world into the shade. History does not know yet such hangmen as the south Korean military fascist rulers who massacred thousands of their compatriots by arms at a time and cruelly removed their political opponents.

For 35 long years the United States has been occupying and maintaining harsh colonial rule in south Korea, and egged its dictators on to trample mercilessly on the people's democratic freedoms and rights. The United States that took under its wings the former quisling dictators of south Korea is now again giving active protection to the new military fascist dictator who is following the fascist policy of his predecessor.

All the barbaric acts of the south Korean military fascist elements that stir up the towering indignation of the world public now are committed under the manipulation and aegis of the United States. It is the United States that masterminded the beastly pogrom against the patriotic people who rose in revolt in Kwangju; it is the United States that instigated the cruel suppression of the south Korean democrats; and it is also none other than the United States, the wirepuller, that has rigged up the military fascist dictatorial "government" in south Korea and put a hangman at its head.

Although the U.S. authorities try to play innocent ostensibly expressing "regret" and "concern" over the south Korean situation, they cannot conceal by any means their secret intention as aggressors and their true colours as fascist executioners. The United States is the culprit who smothers democracy and human rights in south Korea and the wirepuller for the slaughtering of south Korean people. With no artifice the United States can escape the responsibility for the present situation in south Korea where such a heinous military fascist dictatorial "government" has been knocked up and shocking bloodshed has been enacted.

The tragic developments in south Korea and the disasters suffered by its people today immediately represent the distress of the entire Korean nation, and this is precisely the bitter outcome of the partition of the territory and division of the nation. Anyone who is of Korean blood cannot remain a passive onlooker to the unhappy state of affairs today, and cannot but think soberly of the destiny of our nation.

We must do away with the colonial fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in south Korea and reunify the country, and thus end the distress and tragedy of our fellow countrymen and carve out a bright future for our nation.

If reunification does not come quickly and division continues, our nation will remain bisected for ever, and the south Korean people will be unable to cast off the yoke of colonial slavery.

Failing reunification at the earliest possible date, it will be difficult even to defend the independence and sovereignty of our country.

On the international arena today, antagonism and conflict between great powers scrambling for spheres of influence are aggravated daily. History shows that whenever great powers struggled for expanding their spheres of influence, small nations' interests were harmed and they were victimized. At present, the interests of many nations are entangled with one another and military confrontation between great powers is aggravated with each passing day. If in this situation our country is not reunified but remains divided into north and south, our people may again fall a victim to foreign forces and become colonial slaves. We must not repeat our history of the past when the destiny of our country and nation was toyed by foreign powers in their interests and our people were driven to live as a homeless race. For this purpose, we must reunify the divided country as soon as possible.

Division is the road to slavery and national ruin; reunification alone will lead us to independence and prosperity. For our nation today nothing is more precious than reunification and there is no more pressing task than reunifying the country.

The people in north and south and the overseas compatriots must rise up as one in the struggle for the country's independent, peaceful reunification.

In order to achieve the independent, peaceful reunification it is imperative to eliminate military fascist rule and democratize society in south Korea.

As long as democracy is stamped out and harsh military fascist rule is maintained in south Korea as today, there can be no national rapprochement and unity and we can the country be reunified by peaceful means. The "anti-communist law", "national security law" and other fascist laws must be abolished and all the apparatuses of tyrannical rule be eliminated there. Meanwhile, all the political parties and social organizations must be legalized and then the political activities of these parties and organizations and individual persons guaranteed; and the democrats and patriotic people who have been unwarrantedly arrested and imprisoned must be released and all the penalties imposed on them must be made null and void. After the elimination of the "yusin system" in south Korea, the military fascist "government" should be replaced by a democratic government which will defend and speak for the will and interests of the broad masses of people.

The country's independent, peaceful reunification requires easing the tensions and removing the danger of war.

In our country the massive armed forces of the north and the south stand face to face across the Military Demarcation Line now, and there are tens of thousands of American troops stationed in south Korea. Because of the ceaseless provocations of the U.S. imperialists and south Korean military fascists, the situation in our country is as strained as ever and there is a constant danger of war breaking out at any moment.

Today the situation is most tense and acute in Korea of all parts of the world. This is arousing deep concern not only among the Koreans but also among the people of our neighbouring countries and the rest of the world.

Our people do not want war; they want to evade a fratricide and reunify the country peacefully at all costs. Eliminating the military confrontation between the north and the south and removing the danger of war is the prime requisite for the peaceful reunification of the country. As long as the north and the south stand levelling guns at each other and the menace of a fratricidal war is hovering, no contact or dialogue will bear good fruit and bring about genuine concord and unity of the nation.

The question of easing the tensions and removing the danger of war in our country can be solved only by replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

We have already proposed more than once to the United States to hold a dialogue and conclude a peace agreement between Korea and the United States. This proposal of ours is the most reasonable one for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and for world peace. It fully agrees with the interests and desire of the American people, too. The United States, however, has not yet accepted our just proposal; it keeps its troops in south Korea and is seriously jeopardizing peace.

We propose once more to the United States to negotiate on the question of replacing the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement.

How the U.S. authorities respond to our proposal will clearly provide their answer to the question of war or peace. They should reflect seriously on this matter, and accept our just proposal in a sincere and conscientious attitude and withdraw their troops from south Korea as soon as possible, thus meeting the unanimous aspiration and desire of the people the world over including the United States.

For the independent, peaceful reunification of our country it is necessary to check the machination of the United States for "two Koreas" and do away with its interference in the internal affairs of Korea.

Today the U.S. machination for "two Koreas" is the main obstacle to our country's independent and peaceful reunification. The U.S. policy of bisecting our homogeneous nation by artificially creating "two Koreas" goes against the unanimous aspiration of the Korean people and the trend of the times, and nothing can justify this policy. Further, the policy of interference in the internal affairs of south Korea pursued by the United States which has turned it into a colony and is giving active protection to its military fascists, impedes the democratic development of south Korean society and the reunification of Korea, and it will adversely affect the development of the relations between the Korean and American peoples.

The United States should not pursue the separatist "two Koreas" policy any longer but work to facilitate Korea's reunification instead of obstructing it. The United States should refrain from backing the military fascists of south Korea and desist from all acts of interference in Korea.

We hold that the country must on all accounts be reunified on the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

The question of Korea's reunification resolves itself into the question of ending foreign domination and interference, winning the complete sovereignty of the Korean nation, removing distrust and antagonism between north and south, and achieving national unity. Our country should be reunified independently by the efforts of our own people, free from any foreign interference, peacefully through north-south contact and dialogue without recourse to arms, and on the principle of great unity of all Korean nationals from the north and the south and abroad as one nation, irrespective of the difference in their ideas and social systems.

Based on the lofty ideas and principles laid down in the July 4 north-south joint statement, and proceeding from our country's actual conditions in which different ideologies and social systems exist in the north and the south, we must find out the shortest and surest way to national reunification and reunify the country by positive efforts.

Our Party considers that the most realistic and reasonable way to reunify the country independently, peacefully and on the principle of great national unity is to bring the north and the south together into a confederal state, leaving the ideas and social systems existing in north and south as they are.

For a long time ever since liberation different social systems have existed and different ideas are prevailing in the north and the south. If in these circumstances the country is to be reunified through national union, neither side should regard its own ideology and social system as absolute. If any of the north and the south should consider its own ideology and social system absolute or try to force it on the other side, it will inevitably lead to confrontation and conflicts, and this will lead to further aggravation of division. Since the entire people regard national reunification as the supreme task, the difference in ideology and system cannot be an insurmountable barrier to reunification. People with different ideas can live in one country, and different social systems can coexist in a unified country. We will never force our ideas and social system upon south Korea but will subordinate everything to the interests of national union and reunification.

Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

It will be reasonable that the unified state of a confederal type form a supreme national confederal assembly with an equal number of representatives from the north and the south and an appropriate number of representatives of overseas nationals and that a confederal standing committee be organized in the aforesaid assembly to guide the regional governments in the north and the south and to administer all affairs of the confederal state.

The supreme national confederal assembly and the confederal standing committee, its permanent organ, should as the unified government of the confederal state discuss and decide on political affairs, national defence problems, foreign affairs and other questions of common concern related to the interests of the country and the nation as a whole, on a fair principle and in accordance with the desire for national unity, collaboration and reunification; push forward the work of uniform development of the country and the nation; and realize unity and collaboration between the north and the south in all spheres. The unified government of the confederal state should respect the social systems, and the wishes of administrative organizations, every party, every group, and every section of people in the north and the south and prevent one side from forcing its will on the other.

Under the leadership of the confederal government the regional governments in the north and the south should follow an independent policy within the limits consistent with the fundamental interests and demands of the whole nation, and strive to narrow down the differences between the north and the south in all spheres and to achieve a uniform development of the country and the nation.

It will be a good idea to call the confederal state Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo after the name of a unified state that once existed in our country and is well known to the world, and by reflecting the common political aspirations of the north and the south for democracy.

The DCRK should be a neutral nation which does not participate in any political-military alliance or bloc. Since the two parts of the country, north and south, with different ideas and social systems are to be united into a single confederal state, it is necessary and most reasonable in reality that the DCRK should be a neutral state.

The DCRK, as a unified state embracing the whole of the territory and people of our country, should pursue a policy which agrees with the fundamental interests and demands of the entire Korean people.

Our Party deems it appropriate that the DCRK should put forward and carry out the following policy:

First, the DCRK should adhere to independence in all its state activities and follow an independent policy.

Independence is the basic emblem of an independent state; it is the life and soul of the country and the nation. Only when a state exercises sovereignty with firm independence in its activities can it uphold the nation's dignity and honour and ensure the development and prosperity of the country in keeping with the desire of the people.

The DCRK should be a fully independent and sovereign state and a non-aligned nation which is not a satellite of any other nation and does not depend on any foreign forces.

The DCRK should oppose all forms of foreign interference and dependence on foreign forces, exercise complete sovereignty in its internal and external activities and solve all questions arising in state politics independently to suit the fundamental interests of the Korean nation and the actual conditions of our country.

Second, the DCRK should effect democracy throughout the country and in all spheres of society and promote great national unity.

Democracy is a common political idea congenial and acceptable to people with differing thoughts and political views, and is a sacred right due to people from all walks of life as masters of the state and society.

The DCRK should fully develop a democratic social and political

(Continued on page 11)

# Report on Work of Central Committee to 6th Congress of Workers' Party of Korea

(Continued from page 10)

system which opposes dictatorship and intelligence government and firmly guarantees and defends the liberties and rights of the people.

The confederal state should ensure the freedom of forming political parties and social organizations and their free activities, the freedoms of religious belief, speech, the press, assembly and demonstration, and guarantee the rights of the people in north and south to travel freely across the country and to conduct political, economic and cultural activities freely in any areas.

The confederal government should follow a fair policy which will equally guarantee the interests of the two regions, two systems, different parties, groups, classes and circles in the country without bias to either side. All the policies pursued by the confederal government should proceed from the principle of great national unity and contribute to the uniform development and prosperity of the country through the strengthening of national unity and collaboration.

The confederal government should not question the past records of any organization or individual in the north and the south that works for the development of the unified state, but should join hands with them, and should not allow any form of political reprisal or persecution.

Third, the DCRK should bring about economic cooperation and exchange between north and south and ensure the development of an independent national economy.

In the two parts of our country there is a wealth of natural resources for continued exploitation and also the economic foundations that have been built in the past years. If the north and the south develop the natural resources jointly and use the existing economic foundations effectively through cooperation and collaboration when the country is reunified, our national economy will be able to develop at a great pace, and our people will all be able to enjoy as good a life as any other people.

Economic collaboration and exchange between north and south should be realized on the basis of recognizing the different economic systems and diverse economic activities of enterprises in the two parts of the country. The confederal government should recognize and protect state, cooperative and private property in the north and the south as well as personal effects, and refrain from restricting or encroaching upon the property of capitalists and their business activities so long as they help develop the national economy without engaging in monopolist and comprador activities.

The confederal state should see to it that the north and the south jointly develop and exploit mineral, marine and other natural resources, and further the division of labour and trade extensively on the principles of cooperation and mutual accommodation, while properly coordinating the economic activities of all production units and enterprises in keeping with the interests of different classes and circles. It will be advisable that the authorities or enterprises in the north and the south organize and run joint companies, common markets and the like rationally.

The confederal state should develop the economies of the north and the south into an organically interlinked independent national economy through extensive collaboration and exchange between the two parts of the country.

Fourth, the DCRK should realize north-south exchange and cooperation in the spheres of science, culture and education and ensure uniform progress in the country's science and technology and in national culture, arts and education.

Our people have time-honoured, resplendent traditions of national culture. Resourceful and talented, our nation has admirably developed science, technology, culture and arts since the olden times. Since liberation, large numbers of competent scientists, technicians, and talented cultural workers and artists have grown up in the north and south of our country. If they pool their efforts and talents through exchange and cooperation, our science and technology, national culture and arts will flourish more resplendently.

The confederal state should ensure that the scientists and technicians in north and south make joint scientific researches and widely exchange their achievements and experiences so as to develop our science and technology quickly.

The confederal state should actively encourage exchange and cooperation between the artists and sportsmen in the north and the south and see to it that the scientists in the two zones jointly discover and take good care of the cultural heritages of our nation and that they study and develop our unique written and spoken language. Thus, our national culture and arts should be brought into full flower and the unique nature of our people as a homogeneous nation should be preserved.

Education is a very important undertaking which decides the fate of the nation. The confederal government should train large numbers of competent technical experts and steadily raise the cultural and intellectual levels of the entire people by developing an educational system of a popular character and giving active state and social support to education work.

Fifth, the DCRK should reopen the suspended traffic and communications between north and south and ensure free utilization of the means of traffic and communications in all parts of the country.

Traffic and communications constitute the artery and nervous system of the country. Because the territory has been bisected and traffic and communications cut off, our people cannot see or hear from their families and relatives, though living within easy reach. This is a tragedy. Restoring the broken traffic and communications between north and south is the only way to end the national tragedy and fully realize political, economic and cultural exchange and cooperation.

The confederal state should restore the railways and motor roads linking the north and the south and open ship and plane services to realize free traffic by land, sea and air between the two zones. Further, steps should be taken to open telegraph and telephone services and unrestricted postal exchange between all areas of the north and the south.

The confederal government should see to it that the north and the south use the means of transport and the post and telegraphic facilities in common and, further, gradually go over to their joint operation, so that in the future the traffic and communications of the whole country are unified.

Sixth, the DCRK should see to the stability of livelihood for the entire people including the workers, peasants and other working masses and promote their welfare systematically.

The working masses are the masters of the state and society and creators of all material wealth. Guaranteeing a stable life for the working people and steadily enhancing their welfare should be the most important principle of activity for a democratic state serving the people, and this is also a national duty devolving on the unified government.

In all its activities the confederal state should give preference to the work of stabilizing the lives of people of all social strata including the workers, peasants and other sections of working people and of promoting their welfare. It should provide a decent life to all the people by guaranteeing adequate living conditions for the entire working people in respect of food, clothing and shelter and by raising the living standard of the poor to that of the middle class.

The confederal state should find jobs for all able-bodied people, provide sufficient conditions for work and rest and introduce a wage system, a price policy and an equitable tax system which can ensure a stable livelihood for the working people. Steps should be taken for various enterprises including small and medium ones to carry on productive activity on a normal basis and to guarantee the working people's livelihood and, in particular, the state should give active support to the husbandry of the poor peasants and fishermen, small merchants and handicraftsmen.

The confederal state should pay deep attention to the education of the working people and the rehabilitation of drug addicts and adopt adequate measures to this end, so that all the working people and their families can receive education and medical assistance.

Seventh, the DCRK should remove military confrontation between north and south, organize a combined national army and defend the nation against invasion from outside.

Military confrontation between north and south with huge armed forces gives cause for mutual misunderstanding and mistrust, discord and menace to peace.

The confederal state should cut down the military strength of both sides to 100,000-150,000 respectively in order to end the military confrontation between north and south and bring the fratricidal strife to a close for good. At the same time, it is imperative to abolish the Military Demarcation Line which comes between the north and the south, dismantle all the military installations in its vicinity, dissolve militia organizations in both parts and forbid military training of civilians.

The confederal state should amalgamate the Korean People's Army and the "national army" of south Korea and form a single combined national army. As a national army of the unified state independent of either side, north or south, the combined national army should perform the duty of national defence under the united leadership of the confederal government. All the expenses for the upkeep of the combined national army and the defence of the country should be borne in common by the north and the south.

Eighth, the DCRK should defend and protect the national rights and interests of all the overseas Koreans.

Today large numbers of our Korean compatriots are living abroad. As their motherland, the DCRK should assume the responsibility and duty of defending and protecting their national rights and interests.

The DCRK should make vigorous efforts to enable all the Korean nationals abroad to enjoy their internationally accepted legal rights and liberties, and give them strong support and encouragement in their struggle for democratic national rights.

The confederal government should guarantee the rights for all our overseas compatriots to travel freely to their motherland or to return home and live and act freely at any place they please.

Ninth, the DCRK should deal properly with the foreign relations established by the north and the south prior to reunification, and should coordinate the foreign activities of the two regional governments in a unified way.

Only when the foreign relations built up by the north and the south before the achievement of national reunification are handled in the right manner, is it possible to adequately ensure both the interests of the whole nation and the interests of the two zones within the framework of the unified state and to enable the confederal state to develop friendly relations with various countries of the world on an equitable footing. Further, in view of the fact that even after reunification the north and the south will maintain foreign relations separately with other nations on a limited scale, the confederal government needs to coordinate the foreign activities of the two regional governments properly in a unified way.

The DCRK should repeal all treaties and agreements with other countries detrimental to national amity including military treaties concluded separately by the north and the south prior to reunification. Of the foreign relations formed by the north and the south, those relations including economic relations not inimical to the common interests of the nation should be maintained continuously.

The confederal state should permit the north and the south to cooperate economically with other countries irrespective of the social system. It should leave intact the capital invested by other nations in south Korea prior to the reunification of the country and continue to ensure their concessions.

The DCRK should permit the governments of the two parts of the country to establish bilateral relations with other countries. The confederal state will have to coordinate properly the foreign relations of the north and the south to make it sure for the two regional governments to keep in step with each other in the foreign activities.

Tenth, the DCRK should, as a unified state representing the whole nation, develop friendly relations with all countries of the world and pursue a peaceful foreign policy.

The DCRK should be the only representative of the entire Korean nation in foreign relations. The confederal state should represent the entire Korean nation in the United Nations and other international organizations and will have to send a single delegation to all international functions where the whole nation should be represented.

The DCRK should stick to the line of neutrality, follow the policy of non-alignment and develop friendly relations with all nations on the principles of independence, non-interference in internal affairs, equality, mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence. In particular, it should actively develop good neighbourly relations with adjacent countries.

The DCRK should be a peace-loving nation and pursue a peaceful foreign policy. A unified Korea will not threaten aggression against neighbouring countries and any other nations of the world and will not be a party to or cooperate in any international act of aggression. The confederal state should make the Korean Peninsula a permanent peace zone and nuclear-free zone. To this end, it should prohibit the presence of foreign troops and establishment of foreign military bases in our territory and ban the production, introduction and use of nuclear weapons.

The ten-point policy of the DCRK accurately reflects the common aspirations and demands of the entire Korean nation and illumines the road ahead of a unified Korea.

The plan for national reunification and the ten-point political programme of the unified state newly proposed by our Party this time will win active support and approval of all the Korean people and receive warm welcome from the people of the world.

Our Party will strive with might and main to put the new plan for national reunification into effect as soon as possible and satisfy the ardent desire of our 50 million brethren to live happily in a unified homeland.

In order to found a confederal republic and bring about national reunification as proposed by our Party, all the Korean nationals in north and south and abroad should fight firmly banded together in a grand nationwli united front under the banner of national reunification, regardless of the difference in ideology, social system, party affiliation and political view.

The road ahead of our Party and people striving for the country's independent and peaceful reunification is still beset with many a difficulty and obstacle, but we will pull through them at all costs and finally accomplish the historic cause of national reunification by the united efforts of the whole nation.

When the DCRK is founded and the country is reunified through the unity of the whole nation and cooperation of north and south, our country will make its appearance on the world arena with great dignity and authority as an independent and sovereign state with its 50 million population, brilliant national culture and powerful national economy, and an ever-prosperous people's paradise will be built in our land of three thousand ri.

## 4. Let Us Strengthen Unity of Anti-Imperialist, Independent Forces

Comrades,

During the period under review a tremendous change took place in the international situation and the looks of the world changed noticeably.

The progressive people of the

(Continued on page 12)

# Report on Work of Central Committee to 6th Congress of Workers' Party of Korea

(Continued from page 11)

world won a great victory in the struggle for national independence and the building of a new society. Through their prolonged, arduous fights many peoples in Asia, Africa and Latin America achieved the historic cause of national liberation and the peoples of many newly independent countries made giant strides in their efforts to liquidate the aftereffects of imperialist colonial rule and consolidate their national independence.

In the course of the vigorous advance of the struggle of the people all over the world to oppose imperialism, eradicate all forms of domination and subjugation and achieve independence, the non-aligned movement developed onto a new stage. This movement expanded into a very comprehensive, worldwide movement and grew into an organized political force with its accepted principles of activity. Today the non-aligned movement plays an important role in the development of world situation and the settlement of international problems and has become a strong driving force to advance human history in conformity with the independent aspirations and demands of the people the world over.

In the international arena the anti-imperialist, independent forces grew in scope and strength, whereas the imperialist forces of reaction weakened greatly. The sphere under imperialist domination dwindled considerably on a worldwide scale and the colonial system of imperialism is in its last days. The days when the imperialists oppressed and exploited the people at will and got the world under their thumb are gone for ever.

At present the imperialist countries are undergoing a serious economic crisis without precedent in history. The fuel and raw material crises are sweeping across the capitalist world and the imperialist powers are floundering in great disorder and chaos because of the stagnation and decrease of production, inflation and snowballing unemployment.

The U.S. imperialists who domineered over the capitalist world as the ringleader in the past are in a more difficult situation now. They have been isolated and rejected by the people everywhere in the world and lost most of their monopoly and leadership even in the capitalist world.

The whole process of international developments in the years we are reviewing showed clearly that ours is an age of independence when the oppressed and humiliated people have appeared as the masters of the world and are pushing the wheels of history with vigour according to their own will and demand. The people of the world oppose all forms of domination and subordination and call for independence, and many countries go along the road to national independence and sovereignty. This is the main trend of our times which no force can stop.

During the period under review our Party mapped out and carried through a correct foreign policy in keeping with the requirements of the situation. In the international arena our Party invariably maintained a position against imperialism, supporting the national-liberation struggle in colonies, opposing the dominating forces of all hues, defending the independence of the people of the world, and working for the strengthening of the unity of the socialist forces and the advancement of the international working-class movement. Because of the correct foreign policy and positive diplomatic activities of our Party, great successes have been achieved in our international relations.

During the period under review the international position of our Party and the Republic was further consolidated.

Today our country is widely known to the world public as the "homeland of Juche" and is highly praised by them as the "model country of socialism". Our Party's Juche idea is arousing deep sympathy among the people of the world and greatly inspiring the people to the struggle for independence.

In the period under review our country established diplomatic relations with 66 countries and developed economic and cultural interchange and cooperation with a large number of countries throughout the world. Today our Republic holds its own in the international arena, exercising complete sovereignty and staunchly defending the country's honour and national dignity.

During the years we are reviewing international solidarity with our revolution was further strengthened.

Our people's revolutionary cause of national reunification and socialist construction is encountering increasing support and encouragement from the people the world over. Committees for Korea's reunification have been formed and are working in many countries and the solidarity movement to support Korea's reunification is active on a global scale.

The ties of friendship between our country and many other nations have become closer and the ranks of supporters for and sympathizers with our people's revolutionary cause have expanded as never before. In all parts of the world we have comrades and friends and our people find progressive people standing by them. Amidst the current of history towards independence, the international environment of our revolution is changing more and more in our favour.

Comrades, in the international scene today an acute struggle is going on between the revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces and between the anti-imperialist, independent forces and the dominating forces. The people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and for independence is mounting as the days go by, while the great powers are intensifying their aggressive acts and scrambles to maintain and expand their supremacy.

Scared at the mounting revolutionary struggle of the world's progressive people, the imperialists and dominationists are making desperate efforts to maintain and expand their supremacy.

In an endeavour to stamp out the people's struggle for national independence and for the building of a new society the imperialists and all other dominating forces are ceaselessly perpetrating armed provocations, subversions and sabotages against the newly-emerging nations and are openly resorting to arms in repressing the people who have risen in the righteous struggle for liberation.

The dominating forces are scrambling more fiercely to subordinate newly independent nations again and place them under their control. In particular, they are bent on craftily veiled strife and shameless fight to seize major areas rich in wealth and areas of strategic importance. Under the pretext of "protection of interests" and "security" the U.S. imperialists have reinforced their armed forces of aggression full scale in these zones and areas and continue to expand their military bases of aggression. And they are craftily manoeuvring to control the countries in these parts of the world politically, economically and militarily under the cloak of "cooperation" and "protection".

Owing to the great powers' manoeuvres to maintain and expand their domination, the present international situation is very complicated and tense. Because of their manoeuvres tragedies take place in succession in which the sovereignty of newly independent countries is violated, the destinies of the peoples trifled with, and in many parts of the world peace and security are undermined and international tensions aggravated. The First and the Second World Wars were touched off by the imperialist powers' manoeuvrings to redivide the colonies, and today there is an increasing danger of a new world war breaking out because of the scrambles among the dominating forces to subjugate newly independent countries again and take hold of the major zones of natural wealth and areas of strategic importance.

The present situation demands that all the peace-loving people of the world wage a positive struggle to prevent another world war.

It is the most important duty for them to remove the danger of a world war and defend the peace and security of the world. The revolutionary people of the world must not tolerate any moves of the great powers for aggression and war, and must force them to withdraw all their military bases and aggressor troops from foreign territories and create nuclear-free, peace zones everywhere in the world, thus guaranteeing a lasting peace and security.

In order to oppose the imperialist and dominationist policy of aggression and war and defend the peace and security of the world, we must strengthen the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces.

Only when the militant solidarity of all the revolutionary countries advocating independence and the peace-loving people is achieved, can we isolate and weaken imperialism and all the dominating forces and strengthen the anti-imperialist, independent forces. Strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces is even more imperative because the dominating forces are working slily to alienate and egg nations of the newly-emerging forces on to fight each other and to fish in troubled waters.

With a view to strengthening the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces, all the newly-emerging nations must maintain independence.

The unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces is the unity of the people who love peace, freedom, and it is aimed at eliminating all forms of domination and subjugation and achieving independence. Therefore, the unity of these forces is unthinkable apart from independence, and genuine and solid unity cannot be attained unless this is based on independence.

All the nations of the newly-emerging forces must hold fast to independence in their external activity and must not fawn on and tail behind any of the dominating forces. They must categorically reject all foreign interference and must not dance to the tune of others or become their agents. They should respect the independence of other countries and should not interfere in others' internal affairs or infringe upon their interests.

In order to increase the unity of the anti-imperialist, independent forces, all the newly-emerging nations should take a principled attitude towards imperialism.

(The anti-imperialist, independent forces are literally the forces that fight against imperialism and for independence. While maintaining independence, the newly-emerging nations must stick to the stand against imperialism; only then can they advance together in the same fighting ranks against imperialism and for independence.

We must not have any illusions about imperialism. Its aggressive nature will never change. It cannot change or weaken as long as the very capitalist system where monopoly capital predominates does not perish. If imperialism has anything to change it is not its aggressive nature but its methods of aggression. The world's revolutionary people must not be deceived by the imperialist artifice of disguise and must not take the change in its aggressive methods for the change in its nature.

The socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all the newly-emerging nations must make no unprincipled compromise with imperialism. Of course, the socialist and non-aligned countries may have diplomatic relations with the imperialist countries and develop the economic and cultural interchange with them. But they must not bargain with the imperialists on matters of principle or sell them the fundamental interests of revolution. The socialist and non-aligned countries must not give up their anti-imperialist stance in order to improve their diplomatic relations with the imperialist countries nor must they sacrifice the interests of other countries in their own interests.

All the newly-emerging nations should have a resolute stand against imperialism and thoroughly expose and condemn its policy of aggression and war. They should actively support and encourage the people who fight against imperialist aggression and interference and for national independence and freedom, and should take concerted action in this connection.

What is important at present in opposing imperialism and all other dominating forces and building an independent new world is to expand and develop the non-aligned movement.

The non-aligned movement is a progressive movement against any form of domination and subjugation and for independence; it is a mighty revolutionary force of our times which is opposed to imperialism. Only when this movement is expanded and developed can imperialist aggression and intervention be frustrated successfully and all international problems be solved in conformity with the demands and interests of the peoples of the newly-emerging countries.

In order to expand and develop the non-aligned movement all its member nations should strictly abide by the fundamental principle of the movement. The non-aligned movement is an independent political force existing outside all blocs, and it is its fundamental principle to act independently without aligning itself with any bloc. The non-aligned countries must not tail after or be drawn into any bloc or cause division within the movement or form new blocs. Only then can the non-aligned movement maintain its intrinsic character and materialize the lofty idea of independence against imperialism.

The non-aligned countries should observe the principles of complete equality and noninterference in others' internal affairs and strengthen unity and cooperation.

Among the non-aligned nations there are large and small countries and old and new member states. However, they are all equal members of the non-aligned movement and contribute jointly to the advancement of world revolution. Under no circumstances should individual countries be allowed to have a privileged position in the movement. Non-aligned countries must not try to exercise a privilege within the movement or criticize or meddle in what other members do. In particular, they must refrain from resorting to arms against each other or turning disputes into military conflicts.

They must not antagonize or quarrel with each other, taken in by the imperialist and dominationist manoeuvres for division and alienation but must join hands to counter the aggression and intervention of the dominating forces in firm unity. They should achieve a strong political unity, give active support to each other, closely cooperate in economic and technical spheres, and help each other in earnest. When they attain the firm political unity and close economic and technical cooperation they will bring out a great might, indeed.

They should strive to abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one.

The old international economic order is a product of the colonialist system; it is an unfair order that only brings profits to great powers. The imperialists are relying on this old order in plundering the developing countries of their natural resources as they please and causing economic difficulties to these countries. If the developing countries are to free themselves from imperialist exploitation and plunder, they must abolish the old international economic order and establish a new one.

The non-aligned countries should establish a fair financial and monetary system and reorganize all the unfair and irrational economic relations, so as to eliminate the source of international exploitation. In particular, they should strive to defend the permanent ownership of their domestic resources and economic arteries and reorganize the unfair trade relations and the one-sided system of division of labour whereby they have to sell raw materials at low prices and buy manufactured goods at exorbitant prices.

The developing countries own most of the world's raw material resources. If all the non-aligned countries join efforts and fight, they can administer heavy blows to the imperialists and drive them to the wall. When the imperialists find no way out, they will have to accede to the demands of the peoples of newly-emerging countries, whether they like it or not.

While endeavouring to establish a new international economic order, the non-aligned countries should fight to eliminate the privileges and arbitrariness of the great powers in international political affairs, too. The order which only permits the great powers to exercise privileges in the international arena is anachronistic. This old order, too, must be reorganized and readjusted to suit the new situation of today and the world's balance of forces. The newly-emerging nations should struggle to put an end to all manner of imperialist arbitrariness in the international arena and reorganize all the irrational international organizations into genuine organizations of peace and progress that serve the interests of the world's people.

An important problem arising in advancing world revolution at present is to achieve the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement.

At present, because of differences of opinion the socialist countries

(Continued on page 13)

# Report on Work of Central Committee to 6th Congress of Workers' Party of Korea

(Continued from page 12)

and the communist and workers' parties fail to achieve unity and solidarity and play the role they should play in world revolution. The differences among fraternal parties and countries must not be widened any more, and the unity and solidarity of the socialist forces and the international communist movement must be achieved as soon as possible.

The socialist countries and the communist and workers' parties should attach prime importance to unity and subordinate everything to this and should endeavour to find common denominators for unity, leaving the differences aside. They must not on any account foster division and hamper unity among fraternal parties and countries; they must do only what is advantageous to solidarity and conducive to unity.

Strengthening the international revolutionary forces and cementing solidarity with them is a revolutionary line consistently pursued by our Party. By strengthening the international revolutionary forces and cementing solidarity with them through vigorous external activities, we should defend our people's national interests and sovereignty in the international arena, create a favourable international situation for our revolution, and hasten the victory of world revolution as a whole.

As in the past, so also in the future, our Party will strive to maintain independence firmly in its foreign activities, develop relations of friendship and cooperation with many countries and guarantee universal peace and security. Independence, friendship and peace are the underlying idea of our Party's foreign policy.

Under the banner of the Juche idea the Workers' Party of Korea will pursue an independent foreign policy.

Our Party will shape all its foreign policy independently in keeping with the specific conditions of our country and the interests of our people and conduct external activities according to its own judgment and opinion. Our Party and the Government of the Republic will develop their relations with other parties and countries on the principles of complete equality and mutual respect and solve all problems arising in foreign affairs according to the interests of our revolution.

Our Party will neither allow foreign forces to encroach upon the interests of our nation or interfere in the internal affairs of our country nor will it model blindly after what others do. We will also respect the national dignity and sovereignty of other countries and will not force our will on them.

Our Party will strictly observe the principles and ideas of the nonaligned movement and strive to expand and advance this movement.

The Workers' Party of Korea will endeavour to promote friendly relations with all the countries which respect our country's sovereignty.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic will pay primary attention to the promotion of friendly relations with the socialist countries, non-aligned states and all the newly-emerging nations. Our Party will make tireless efforts to strengthen unity and promote friendly and cooperative relations with the socialist countries on the principles of independence and proletarian internationalism. We will develop diplomatic relations with non-aligned and third world countries and strengthen solidarity and cooperation with them in all spheres of politics, economy and culture on principles of mutual respect, equality and mutual benefit.

We will establish friendly relations and promote economic and cultural interchanges also with the capitalist countries which are amicable towards our country, if United States withdraws its troops from south Korea and does not obstruct our country's reunification, we are ready to be on good terms with it, too.

Our Party and the Government of the Republic will exert themselves to promote good neighbourly relations particularly with Asian countries which are close to us geographically. Our people will make vigorous efforts, in close unity with the Asian peoples, to force foreign aggressors out of all parts of Asia and build an independent new Asia. We will increase visits and contacts with many Asian countries and further economic and cultural exchanges and cooperation with them.

The Workers' Party of Korea will strive for a lasting peace and security throughout the world.

The Korean people are a peace-loving people. They hold peace dear and always want to live in peace.

World peace and security can be defended only through the struggle against the imperialist policy of aggression and war. Our Party will struggle resolutely to check and frustrate the ever-increasing imperialist moves for aggression and war, put a stop to the reinforcement of armies and the arms race, and achieve complete disarmament.

To safeguard world peace and security it is imperative to dissolve all military blocs.

Military blocs are products of the cold-war policy and a permanent factor that threatens world peace and security. Ever since the first days of their appearance on the globe the military blocs have stepped up expansion of armaments and reinforcement of armed forces. Clamouring about what they call the "menace of aggression", the imperialists are still expanding the armed forces of military blocs in a big way and making frantic efforts to rig up new military blocs and alliances. As long as military blocs confront each other with their huge armies, international tensions will continue to increase and, in the end, plunge mankind into the holocaust of another world war.

Universal peace and security can never be maintained by military blocs or the so-called "balance of forces" between the great powers. There will be no durable and stable world peace before all the military blocs and means of aggression and war are eliminated from the globe.

Our Party holds that the aggressive imperialist military blocs and all other ones must be dissolved. When the aggressive military blocs of the imperialists are dissolved, the military bloc of socialist countries will become unnecessary.

Along with the dissolution of all the military blocs, the aggressive military bases in other countries must be abolished and the foreign troops withdraw. Keeping military bases and troops in other countries is an infringement upon their national sovereignty and a violation of their territorial integrity; this runs counter to the trend of our times towards independence. Our Party demands that all the foreign military bases in south Korea and elsewhere in the world must be removed and all the armed forces of aggression withdrawn unconditionally.

In order to guarantee an ever-lasting world peace and security it is imperative to create nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many parts of the world and expand them steadily. Our Party will strive to turn the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone and actively support the struggle of the peoples to create such zones in Asia, the Middle East, Africa, Latin America and Europe. We maintain that the test, production, storage and use of nuclear weapons must be prohibited throughout the world and all of them destroyed completely.

One of the important problems in safeguarding world peace and security at present is to settle disputes between newly-emerging nations in a peaceful way. Today, owing to the imperialist manoeuvres for division and alienation, disputes occur increasingly in the international arena between newly-emerging nations, and in some areas they are even developing into wars. This disturbs peace and security in these areas, and quite a few newly-emerging nations are suffering disasters.

Our Party holds that disputes between newly-emerging countries should be settled through negotiations between the parties concerned in conformity with the interests of both sides and the cause of world peace. If outside forces meddle in the disputes and support or oppose one side, it will aggravate them and result in the division of the newly-emerging forces. Our Party will refrain from supporting or opposing any one side in the disputes and will under all circumstances maintain the principle of taking a fair position to help the parties concerned settle the disputes peacefully in accord with the interests of both sides.

The Workers' Party of Korea will extend positive support to all the peoples who are fighting against all manner of domination and subjugation and for national independence and the building of a new society. Our Party strongly supports the working class in the capitalist countries and all the oppressed people of the world in their struggle against exploitation and oppression by capital and for the right to existence and democratic freedom. Our Party gives active support to the just struggle of the peoples of Palestine, the Middle East and Southern Africa and expresses its firm solidarity with the Asian, African and Latin American peoples in their struggle for independence against imperialism.

The Workers' Party of Korea will fight on vigorously to build an independent and peaceful new world free from all types of domination and subjugation, in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist and non-aligned countries and all the progressive people of the world under the banner of independence against imperialism.

## 5. Let Us Strengthen the Party Work

Comrades,

All the successes achieved in the revolutionary struggle and work of construction during the period under review are precious fruits of the seasoned leadership and energetic struggle of our Party. Courageously overcoming obstacles and hardships under the banner of the Juche idea, our Party has stoutly followed the glorious revolutionary road and skillfully led the people's revolutionary struggle along the straight road to victory.

In the course of the hard, complicated struggle to lead the revolution and construction, our Party has been tempered and seasoned further and developed into an invincible revolutionary party. In the triumphant advancement of the revolution and construction the Party has entered a new stage of development, and a radical change has taken place in Party work.

The major success achieved in Party work in the years we are reviewing is that the solid organizational and ideological foundations were laid for carrying our revolutionary cause through to the end and developing our Party into an ever-lasting Juche party. This means that the fundamental question decisive to the destiny of the Party and the revolution has been solved splendidly in our country.

During the period under review the Party's unified leadership and system was established more fully and more firmly and its militancy grew immensely. The unity of ideology and will of the Party ranks and their revolutionary cohesion based on the Juche idea were further strengthened, and a well-regulated work system and a revolutionary discipline were established to ensure Party leadership for the revolution and construction.

It is the fundamental principle of building a revolutionary party to strengthen its unity and cohesion and ensure its leadership for the revolution and construction. By striving to cement the unity and cohesion of its ranks and to strengthen its leadership, our Party admirably solved this important question arising in the building of a working-class party.

Our Party's unity and cohesion has now reached a new high. The whole Party is rallied rock-firm around its Central Committee and knit together in ideology and purpose on the basis of the Juche idea. Our Party has no room for any other idea than the Juche idea, and no force can ever break its unity and cohesion based on this idea.

Throughout the Party there has been established the revolutionary habit of accepting its decisions and instructions unconditionally and carrying them through to the end. The Party's decisions and instructions represent the Party's organizational will, and it is a solemn duty of Party members to carry them through unconditionally. Today our Party organizations and members accept the Party's lines, policies, decisions and instructions as an absolute truth and carry them out to the letter.

An iron discipline is established under which the whole Party acts as one body under the leadership of the Party Central Committee. It is a fixed practice in our Party that all its organizations move like an organism according to the principle of democratic centralism and that all its members work and live according to the established order and standard of action. Our Party's discipline is a voluntary discipline based on its members' boundless loyalty to the Party and on their high sense of responsibility for the revolution. This is why our Party's discipline has a great vitality.

Our Party has grown in strength beyond compare with the further strengthening of the unity of ideology and purpose and revolutionary cohesion of the Party ranks based on the Juche idea and the establishment of a well-regulated work system and a revolutionary discipline that can firmly guarantee the Party's leadership for the revolution and construction. The source of our Party's invincibility and the decisive guarantee for all our victories lie in the fact that the whole Party is equipped closely with the Juche idea and that all its members actively support the Party's leadership.

During the period under review our Party paid profound attention to the work of raising the militant function and role of its organizations and achieved great success in this respect.

In order to enhance their function and role, it is necessary to build up the Party committees and strengthen their collective leadership by giving full scope to democracy. We built up Party committees at all levels, including the provincial, city and county Party committees, with persons boundlessly loyal to the Party coupled with Party hard core working at production sites; and we made sure that the Party committees met regularly to discuss problems and adopt decisions in a democratic way in accordance with the wishes of the Party members and that the committee members enhanced their sense of responsibility and their role to guarantee the implementation of the decisions.

In increasing the function and role of Party organizations it is highly important that upper organizations always supervise and guide the lower bodies. With the establishment of a well-regulated system in all Party organizations to supervise and guide the lower organizations, they are now able to have a clear grasp of the activities and real state of affairs of the lower bodies at all times and to give them necessary guidance in good time. Under the system of guidance to the lower echelons, officials of Party organs at different levels always went to acquaint themselves with the actual situation at the lower bodies and gave their personnel effective help, with the result that the function and role of Party organizations improved considerably. In particular, the intensive guidance given systematically by the Party Central Committee to the local Party organizations was highly instrumental in raising the function and role of these organizations.

Today our Party organizations at different levels are functioning creditably as the general staff in their respective units. Party organizations are giving satisfactory guidance in the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks and supervising all affairs in their respective units in such a responsible manner that these affairs are conducted in conformity with Party line and policy.

All Party organizations are united deep and work actively among the masses. Wherever there are the masses, Party organizations are active, and wherever Party organizations are active, the Party's pulsation is always felt. The people are linked with the Party through its organizations and feel its care in the activities of these organizations.

During the years we are reviewing Party members made great progress in their Party life.

Tightening their Party life is the key to the successful solution of all problems arising in Party work. It is the basic guarantee for the enhancement of the Party's militancy and the successful implementation of revolutionary tasks.

As a radical step to tighten the Party life of its membership, our Party established a new system of Party life, thereby ensuring development of the Party life of the anti-Japanese guerrillas to suit today's realities, the new system of Party

(Continued on page 14)

# Report on Work of Central Committee to 6th Congress of Workers' Party of Korea

(Continued from page 13)

life serves as an excellent school to train Party members to be true revolutionaries of a Juche type.

Party members have acquired the habit of leading their Party life consciously and the level of this life has risen considerably. Every member participates in Party life in good faith, regarding it as a great honour and noble duty, and keeps tempering himself politically and ideologically through this life.

With the establishment of a thoroughgoing system and revolutionary way of Party life, the membership's organization and discipline have increased and their vanguard role in the performance of revolutionary tasks has been enhanced. Our Party members work, study and live in a revolutionary way at the head of the masses, with a high degree of Party awareness and a strong drive. This is their noble trait today.

Party ideological work made a new turn during the period under review.

Our Party ideological work is now clear of formalism, and the content and methods of ideological education have improved radically. Party ideological work is conducted extensively and profoundly with the main stress on the education in loyalty to the Party and the revolution and the education in the monolithic ideology; and it is conducted flexibly in close context with the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks. The old practice of sticking to formality and glossing over things has given way in Party ideological work, and at all units and in all fields ideological education is conducted in a substantial manner.

An important object of the Party's ideological work is to awake the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative activity of its membership and working people to build socialism successfully. Party organizations energetically propagated the Party's economic policy and briskly conducted agitation for increased production. In this way they actively roused Party members and other working people to carry out the Party's economic policy and made a positive contribution to victory in grand socialist construction. Great vitality was shown by mass political work and diverse and vigorous agitational work which inspired Party members and working people to heroic feats at the sites of grand socialist construction.

During the years we are reviewing, the revolutionary habit of study was established throughout the country. In our country at present the entire Party membership and working people, regarding study as their first and foremost revolutionary duty and the primary requirement of life, are studying diligently anywhere anytime under the slogan of "the Party, the people and the army must all study!" Cadres are especially exemplary in studies. Every cadre strictly observes the study discipline laid down by the Party and makes it their daily routine to study with a high degree of consciousness as a Party member.

The role of the press in Party ideological work improved. Juche was firmly established in the press activities, and the ideological and theoretical levels of the press rose markedly. Today, our press perform their mission and role excellently as an effective weapon of Party ideological work.

The success in Party ideological work in the period under review is clearly to be seen in the fact that the ideological and moral traits of Party members and working people have undergone a change and that the building of socialism continues to advance. Today, the whole society is pulsating with boundless loyalty to the Party and the revolution and with revolutionary enthusiasm; and miraculous successes are achieved one after another in the revolution and construction to the amazement of the people the world over. This is a result of the vigorous ideological work conducted by our Party in keeping with the requirements of the developing realities.

During the period under review an epochal change took place also in improving the method of Party work.

The conventional work method had persisted in our Party for a long time, obstructing the development of Party work. Through a vigorous struggle to improve its work method, our Party eradicated the outdated bureaucratic work method and fully restored the work method of the anti-Japanese guerrillas.

The application of the anti-Japanese-guerrilla method to all aspects of Party work brought a new look to the Party and fundamentally changed its way of work. The whole Party vibrates with revolutionary spirit, and all work is done with a strong drive and vigour. This is our Party's look and its way of work today.

During the period under review our Party work achieved brilliant successes which really gladden our Party members and people. All these successes are a sure guarantee for the bright future of our Party and our revolution.

Comrades,

Our Party is the general staff of the Korean revolution; it is the organizer and inspirer of all victories for our people. The victory of the Korean revolution and the destiny of our people hinge entirely on our Party. Only under its leadership can our people reunify the divided country, achieve the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and, further, carry out the historic cause of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea.

Drawing on the successes already scored in Party building, we must further improve Party work and thus push forward the revolutionary struggle and construction work vigorously and carry our revolutionary cause to completion.

The most important task in Party work today is to establish the monolithic ideological system more thoroughly throughout the Party. The work of establishing this system should continue as long as the Party exists; the further the revolution deepens and develops, the more this work should be intensified. Holding fast to the work of establishing the Party's monolithic ideology as system as the basic line of Party building, we must continue with it unremittingly.

Our Party's monolithic ideological system is the ideological system of Juche. All its members should be equipped closely with the Juche idea, and this idea should permeate through the whole Party. Party organizations should step up the education of Party members in the Juche idea so that they all have unshakable faith in this idea, think and act as it requires and have a firm standpoint that they know no other ideas than the Juche idea.

An important task in establishing the Party's monolithic ideological system is to strengthen the unity of thought and will and revolutionary solidarity of the Party ranks on the basis of the Juche idea.

Only when the unity and solidarity of the Party ranks are firmly achieved on the basis of the Juche idea, can our Party defend its Juche character all along and break through whatever difficulties and trials in its way bravely without vacillation. No matter when and where, Party organizations must safeguard the Party's unity and cohesion like the apple of their eye and uncompromisingly combat all practices of undermining them. With boundless fidelity to the Party and the revolution, all our Party members must unite closely around the Party Central Committee and fight resolutely for the victory of the Juche idea.

Establishing a revolutionary work system and discipline in the Party is very important in building up the Party's monolithic ideological system.

Our Party's ideology is put into effect and its leadership is materialized under the revolutionary guidance of its Central Committee. Only under its correct guidance can the revolution and construction advance along the straight road to victory and be carried to completion. Only when Party leadership is firmly ensured can the purity of the Juche idea be preserved and the Party ranks' unity of thought, will and action be achieved.

We must further strengthen the revolutionary work system in the Party. It is necessary to establish throughout the Party the habit of accepting Party decisions and instructions unconditionally and carrying them through to the end, and to tighten the revolutionary discipline under which all Party acts as one body.

An important task in Party work is to improve work with people and consolidate the ranks of the Party and the revolution.

What is basic to Party work is work with people. Only when the Party ranks are built up politically and ideologically and the broad masses are rallied closely around the Party by working with people skilfully, will the revolutionary struggle and construction work be successful.

Party organizations should first pay close attention to strengthening the ranks of cadres.

Cadres are the hard core of the Party and the leadership personnel in the revolution. When cadre ranks are built up, the Party can increase its militancy and carry through its line and policy correctly.

The first criterion of a cadre is his loyalty to the Party. He must be equipped closely with the Juche idea and display in full the spirit to resolve to devote his all to the Party and the revolution. He must also be competent enough to perform his role without a hitch as a revolutionary commander and be equipped with the revolutionary work method and popular work style. Party organizations should build up the cadre ranks by selecting those who are loyal to the Party and well-qualified politically and for practical work and whose work method and style are good.

To keep improving the qualitative composition of cadres' ranks is an important principle of personnel administration. The ranks of cadres should comprise both old and young persons in proper combination, and the proportion of those of working-class origin should continue to increase in the composition of cadres. Party organizations should actively help the veterans who have been loyal to the Party to go on working well and, at the same time, boldly promote to the posts of cadres the young people who have been newly trained through Juche education. And many cadres should be selected from among the workers who have been tempered in labour for a long time, especially the hard-core workers in factories and other enterprises of key industries.

Cadres should be given proper education in order to strengthen their ranks. Selection and allocation of cadres are but the first step in personnel administration. If they are left alone without education after promotion, they may throw their weight about and practise bureaucratism, regarding their positions as something like old-time government posts, and degenerate in the end under the influence of obsolete ideas. Intensifying the education of cadres becomes all the more urgent today because many young people lacking revolutionary tempering are joining the ranks of cadres. Party organizations should revolutionize all cadres thoroughly by intensifying their education.

If we are to meet the demands for cadres which grow with the progress of the revolution and construction, we must train reserves of cadres well. The work of cadre-training institutions should be improved so as to turn out more cadres well-qualified politically and for practical work. Party organizations at all levels should register the eligible for cadres from among those already on service and train them in practical work and, at the same time, develop major factories and other enterprises and excellent cooperative farms into cadre-training centres to turn out reserve cadres in large numbers.

Party life should be strengthened among its membership.

This is an important method of tempering their Party spirit. Only when their Party spirit is tempered steadily through tightening Party life can Party members be trained to be the elite of the revolution and the Party ranks consolidated organizationally and ideologically.

The Party spirit implies infinite loyalty to the Party. It means a high degree of class consciousness based on the revolutionary Juche world outlook and a noble revolutionary spirit of devoting one's all to the struggle to defend the Party and carry through its lines and decisions. Every Party member, no matter who he is, should temper his Party spirit ceaselessly all his life. This is the way to preserve and develop his political integrity and remain loyal to the Party and the revolution to the last.

In order to strengthen Party life it is necessary to enhance Party members' sense of organization-mindedness, the Party organization as one's own mother and relying entirely on it in one's life is a noble trait which our Party members must acquire. Party organizations must enhance their members' sense of organization, so that they will participate in Party life conscientiously and voluntarily and observe Party rules and norms of Party life with a high degree of political awareness.

Increasing the role of the Party cell is essential to strengthening the Party life of the membership. The Party cell is the basic organization of the Party and the base of Party life. The Party cell is entrusted precisely with the responsibility for organizing and guiding the Party life of its members. Party cells should put Party life thoroughly on a regular basis, bring every member to participate in it without exception, and organize Party assignments properly so that all Party members are active at all times.

Party organizations should work well with the masses to rally them closely around the Party.

Broad sections of the masses, including the workers, peasants and working intellectuals, constitute the class and social basis of the Party. No party can exist if divorced from the masses. A party which fails to rally the masses cannot be powerful. Our Party is deeply rooted among the masses and closely unites the broad sections of them. Here lies its source of inexhaustible strength. We should continue to work efficiently with different sections of the masses as required by the developing realities.

Party organizations should exert primary efforts to work well with the main masses, including the workers, peasants and working intellectuals. In this way the Party's class position will be further consolidated and its force expanded continuously among the main masses.

Party organizations should also pay close attention to working skilfully with people who have problematic backgrounds. A major problem in this work at present is to assess people accurately with a correct understanding of their social status. Just as all matters and phenomena change, so people's social status changes as society develops and their environment changes. Over the 35 years since liberation, people's social and economic conditions have undergone a fundamental change and their ideological and moral features, too, have altered greatly. Therefore, they must not be assessed only by their erstwhile class positions or their past records but mainly by their present ideological state. Party organizations should wholeheartedly trust the people who are loyal to the Party and the revolution today, draw them boldly to their fold and rally them closely around the Party, even though their past class positions and social and political backgrounds were problematic.

In order to work well with the masses the working people's organizations should enhance their role.

Working with the masses through working people's organizations is the principle of mass leadership which our Party has consistently maintained. Party organizations should strengthen their leadership of working people's organizations so that the latter may work well with their members in keeping with their respective characteristics.

The main duty of working people's organizations is to help establish the Party's monolithic ideological system in them and vigorously mobilize their members in socialist construction. The General Federation of Trade Unions, the Union of Agricultural Working People, the League of Socialist Working Youth and the Democratic Women's Union should equip all their members firmly with the Juche idea and knit them closely around the Party through intensified ideological education and induce them to make collective innovations in socialist construction by arousing their revolutionary zeal and creative activity.

Party organizations should further intensify ideological work.

The Party is a political organization and ideological work is its main duty. Party organizations should always pay primary attention to ideological work and should solve all problems by giving priority to this work.

The first and foremost task before Party ideological work is to intensify educational work to establish the Party's monolithic ideo-

(Continued on page 15)

(第三種郵物認可)



# Report on Work of Central Committee to 6th Congress of Workers' Party of Korea

(Continued from page 14)

logical system. Party organizations should strengthen the education in the monolithic idea to closely arm all their members and working people with our Party's revolutionary idea and to infuse them with unbounded loyalty to the Party and the revolution.

Intensifying the ideological education to revolutionize and workingclassize the whole of society is an important task in Party ideological work. Party organizations should intensify revolutionary, communist education and root out all obsolete ideas remaining in the minds of Party members and working people and train them all to be true revolutionaries.

In Party ideological work it is also necessary to exert great efforts to strengthen agitational work. Party organizations should conduct this work flexibly at the sites of socialist construction and at all revolutionary posts to stir up the revolutionary enthusiasm of Party members and working people vigorously and inspire them actively to creation and innovation.

To establish the Party's monolithic ideological system firmly among Party members and working people, thoroughly revolutionize and working-classize them, greatly excite the revolutionary zeal of the masses and thus step up the modelling of all society on the Juche idea—this is the principal task in Party ideological work today. All the content of Party ideological work should be geared to this task and the ways and means of ideological education should also serve this aim.

An important task in Party work today is to carry forward our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions with honour.

Resolutely defending and honourably carrying forward these revolutionary traditions is a decisive guarantee for the victory of our revolution and an essential requirement for carrying the revolutionary cause of Juche through generations to completion.

Our Party's revolutionary traditions are the revolutionary traditions of Juche. Formed during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, they were embodied admirably in all fields of the revolution and construction after liberation and, in this process, were further developed and enriched. Our Party's revolutionary traditions embody the Juche ideology, theory and methodology in an all-round way and contain a wealth of precious achievements and experience of our revolution.

Carrying forward our Party's revolutionary traditions means, in essence, inheriting and completing the revolutionary cause of Juche. The struggle to carry forward the revolutionary traditions is a struggle to firmly defend and embody the Juche idea to the end; it is a struggle to stoutly defend our Party's revolutionary achievements and expand and develop them unceasingly.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is a historic cause that should be carried forward through generations to consummation. This long-range cause will be accomplished through the process of defending, embodying and carrying forward the revolutionary traditions. Our revolutionary cause can be completed brilliantly only by carrying forward our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions.

The generation is changing in our revolution today and this reality makes it all the more urgent to inherit and develop our revolutionary traditions.

By steadfastly carrying on the struggle to inherit and develop the revolutionary traditions as an important task of Party work, we should push ahead briskly with the revolution and construction and admirably carry forward the revolutionary cause of Juche to completion.

What is important in carrying forward our Party's revolutionary traditions is to arm the Party members and working people firmly with these traditions and thoroughly embody them in all fields of the revolution and construction. Party organizations should intensify the education of their members and working people in our Party's glorious revolutionary traditions so that they will staunchly defend them with boundless loyalty to the Party and lofty revolutionary spirit. Under the revolutionary slogan of "produce, study and live like the anti-Japanese guerrillas!" Party organizations must strive to enveloping onto a high stage and the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are advancing in depth. This makes it necessary to further strengthen the Party's leadership of the revolution and construction.

Party leadership in the revolution and construction is political leadership and leadership to ensure the implementation of policies. Party organizations should give leadership to the revolution and construction by means of explaining and disseminating Party policies among Party members and working people, activating the masses and meticulously organizing work for their implementation, summing up their execution regularly and helping to rectify the revealed defects in good time.

First of all, Party organizations should give good leadership to socialist economic construction.

Socialist economic construction is an important revolutionary task before our Party at present. Our Party work today should be oriented to efficient socialist economic construction, and success in Party work, too, should be manifested in the success of socialist economic construction. Every Party worker should be interested in economic work and every Party organization should take this work firmly in hand.

Party organizations should push forward economic work actively, give prominence to economic officials and help them well. Party organizations should make sure that with the attitude of masters of the revolution, economic officials introduce the Taean work system fully in their work and conduct economic organizational work and direct production in a responsible way.

Party organizations must combat the self-centred tendency manifested among economic officials. Now this tendency is glaringly in evidence among them, hampering socialist economic construction to a considerable degree. Self-centredness is a variety of egoism and an expression of love of fame. Self-centred persons are fame-seekers who work for their personal honour and career. Party organizations must wage a major ideological battle against the self-centred tendency among economic officials, so that they work responsibly in the overall interests of the revolution from a firm Party and state standpoint.

We should strengthen Party leadership to the organs of people's power.

It is a lofty duty of the organs of people's power to look after the people's life in a responsible way. Party organizations should give them active help so that they run the nation's economic affairs scrupulously, provide adequate material and cultural conditions for the people's livelihood and perform their role well as householders responsible for the people's livelihood.

An important task confronting the organs of people's power today is tightening socialist law-abiding life. They should enhance the people's law-abiding spirit so that they observe laws and regulations voluntarily and strongly combat violations of the legal order of the state. In particular, leading officials of state and economic organizations should do all their work in line with the requirements of laws and regulations and set examples for the masses in abiding by the legal order of the state.

Party leadership to the People's Army should be strengthened.

The People's Army is our Party's revolutionary armed force. We must establish the Party's monolithic ideological system thoroughly in the People's Army and firmly guarantee the Party's leadership of the army, so that it defends the Party staunchly and ensures the Party's revolutionary cause by arms.

The Party organizations in the People's Army must strengthen the Party's leadership of military affairs to carry through its military line. By strengthening combat and political training, the People's Army should steadily improve the soldiers' fighting and moral qualities and their military technical level and further strengthen the fighting capabilities and combat preparations of the units.

Our People's Army is a revolutionary army and, accordingly, the basic means for increasing its might lies in conducting political and ideological work properly. The Party organizations in the People's Army should intensify political and ideological work to equip all the soldiers with noble loyalty to the Party and the revolution and an indomitable revolutionary spirit, to establish voluntary, revolutionary discipline in the army ranks and imbue the ranks with the fine traditional solidarity between officers and men and between the army and the people.

Commanders and political workers of the People's Army should help and lead each other forward, administering their units better and joining efforts to fulfil all their military and political tasks with credit.

Party organizations should lead public security organs and judicial and prosecutor's bodies to staunchly defend Party line and policy and thoroughly protect the people's lives and property.

If we are to strengthen the Party's leadership of the revolution and construction, we should enhance the role of Party committees at all levels. It is particularly necessary to strengthen the collective leadership of provincial, city and county Party committees and the Party committees of factories and enterprises. Only when the Party committees' collective leadership is strengthened, is it possible to guarantee democracy adequately within the Party and fully reflect the will of the rank-and-file Party members in Party activities. The Party committees should hold collective discussions on important matters on a democratic principle and adopt correct measures to cope with them, and establish the habit of carrying through any decision once it is made.

Meanwhile, we must raise Party workers' qualifications decisively. Workers of a Party which leads socialist construction should know about politics, the economy, science and technology, and should have high cultural attainments, too. All Party workers should study energetically to prepare themselves to be able workers with a wide political vision and a diverse knowledge.

Further, we should steadily improve the Party's work method.

Only then can we carry out Party line and policy successfully and bind the broad masses closely around the Party.

Our Party's work method was created amidst the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and is based on the profound principles of the Juche idea. Our Party's Juche-based work method is the most revolutionary one which enables the working masses to maintain their position firmly as the masters of the revolution and construction and smoothly perform their role as such.

Party organizations must bring about a change in their work by strictly adhering to the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method which embody our Party's traditional work method and revolutionary principles of mass leadership.

The Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method demand that political work be given priority in all activities, that superiors help subordinates and that officials always go and work among the masses.

Party organizations should give definite precedence to political work in all undertakings as required by the Chongsan-ri method. Giving precedence to political work means to make the education of people the first process in all activities and to carry out the revolutionary tasks in hand by arousing the voluntary enthusiasm and creative initiative of the masses. By giving priority to political work Party organizations should mobilize the broad masses for the fulfilment of revolutionary tasks and activate all Party members and working people in such a way that one person rouses ten to activity, ten persons a hundred, and a hundred persons a thousand.

Party workers should always go out to teach officials at lower levels kindly and give them effective help and, living with the masses, seek ways and means for carrying out Party policy and solve all problems in compliance with their demands and interests.

Party workers are true servants who work for the working masses. In order to perform their duties as servants of the people, they must have a popular work style. They must not wield authority or put on airs; always and everywhere they must live as simple and frugally as the people live. They should become close comrades and friends of the masses, who respect them and be generous to them and share joys and sorrows with them. They must reject indolence and laxity and work and live in a revolutionary way as becoming workers of a revolutionary party, a fighting party.

We should further intensify Party work...so as to fulfil the weighty yet honourable revolutionary tasks confronting the Party.

* * * * *

Comrades,

Our revolution which was started under the banner of the Juche idea has advanced a long way over the past half century. The course of our revolution has been the course of translating the Juche idea into reality, and it has been a glorious road of struggle for the all-round triumph of this idea. The great victory won in our revolution clearly proves the correctness and virility of the Juche idea.

Our country's revolutionary situation is very favourable today. Our internal revolutionary forces are growing in strength as the days go by and the enemy of our revolution is driven farther into a corner. All the situation is optimistic and our revolution has a bright future.

Our Party has advanced a new fighting programme to hasten the ultimate victory of the revolution. The magnificent programme put forward at the Party congress will bring great joy and hope to the entire Korean people and inspire them strongly to a heroic struggle and brilliant feats.

Marching forward vigorously along the revolutionary line charted by the Party congress, we should reunify the divided country as soon as possible, and make a decisive turn in the struggle for the accomplishment of the Juche cause in the near future.

With unbounded loyalty to the Party, all Party members and working people should fight on more courageously to carry through the Party's revolutionary line.

Our people's revolutionary cause is justified, and our country has a bright future. Our people who fight on for the righteous revolutionary cause under our Party's leadership will always be victorious.

Let all of us march forward dynamically towards the country's independent, peaceful reunification and the complete victory of socialism, for the final accomplishment of our revolutionary cause, firmly united round the Party Central Committee under the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea.

# Speech of Premier Li Jong Ok

Comrade Li Jong Ok spoke at the second-day sitting of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He said: The report of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the work of the Central Committee of the Party is a great militant programme indicating a most straight path to victoriously accelerate socialist and communist construction taking it as the general task of our revolution to imbue the whole society with the Juche idea, a perfect, great programme of national reunification advancing a new nation-saving proposal to break the present difficulty lying in the way of reunification and realise the cherished desire for reunification at the earliest date and a ten-point policy of a reunified state and a most correct guideline of the world revolution giving an all-round exposition of the revolutionary stand and an outstanding strategy and tactics to be maintained in the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and the international revolutionary movement as a whole.

He noted that the line of Juche-orienting, modernizing and scientizing the national economy put forward by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a revolutionary line consummating the rich experiences gained by our Party in the whole course of building an independent socialist national economy beneath the uplifted banner of the Juche idea and a scientific line most correctly clarifying the character and aim of the laying of the material and technical foundations of socialism and communism and the ways to realise it.

After referring to the successes achieved in the Juche-orientation, modernisation and scientization of the national economy, he continued:

Thanks to the great vitality of this line, the foundation of our socialist economy has been further consolidated and production has grown at a leaping tempo.

During the period under review the industrial production has developed at a very high tempo – 15.9 per cent on an annual average – surpassing by far the tempo of growth in the 1960's when the industrialisation of the country was progressing in an all-round way. Last year our gross industrial output value grew 3.8 times compared with 1970. In this period a great upsurge has been brought about in the agricultural domain, too, as a result of the thorough application of the Juche-based farming method and thus the grain output increased 1.8 times. Last year the 9 million-ton target of grain production was attained.

Along with the rapid development of the national economy, the people's living has been rapidly and systematically improved.

Our per capita national income reached 1,920 dollars in 1979 During the period under review, the real income of the factory and office workers increased 2.2 times and that of farmers 2.3 times.

Comrade Li Jong Ok pointed out that during the period under review the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, with a deep insight into the realistic demand and prospect of economic construction in each period put forward a most correct line and policy in time, making our Party and people advance confidently with a clear-cut aim and wisely led them to effect continued innovations and leaps in socialist construction.

He stressed:

Indeed all the successes gained in socialist economic construction during the period under review were a shining victory of the outstanding line and policy of economic construction set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a precious fruition of his extraordinary and tested leadership.

The speaker went on:

In his report the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the basic tasks of socialist economic construction in the 1980's and clarified grand prospective targets of economic construction for occupying the higher eminence of socialism by thoroughly implementing the line of Juche-orienting, modernizing and scientizing the national economy.

The new prospective targets are an extraordinarily vast and difficult task. But we have every condition and possibility to attain them with success.

There are for us the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung who always leads the struggle of our people for socialist economic construction to victory and our Party with an invincible might and the inexhaustible strength of the popular masses boundlessly loyal to the Party and the leader.

As pointed out by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report the potentials of the independent national economy we have already built are very great and our country has rich natural resources which will be developed and used in the future, inexhaustible scientific and technical resources and millions of working people who have been tempered and grown up in the practice of socialist construction and a large army of talented scientists and technicians and economic commanding personnel with rich experience and splendid organizing ability.

He referred to the concrete conditions and possibilities of attaining the ten long-range goals including the 15 million tons of steel, 120 million tons of coal, 100,000 million kwh of electricity and 15 million tons of grain.

He said: By turning all these favourable conditions and possibilities into a reality, we will creditably attain the grand ten long-range goals. (KCNA)

# Send Solidarity to 12th Chongryun Congress

Readers of The People's Korea throughout the world are kindly requested to send messages of solidarity to the 12th Congress of Chongryun (The General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) to be held in Tokyo from November 11 through 13.

One of the key factors which have contributed to the impressive conduct of Chongryun is international sympathy and support. Chongryun and the entire Korean community owe a great deal to the readers of The People's Korea, those who value peace, liberty and democracy and progressive international organizations.

A most important objective of the forthcoming 12th Congress is to review the conduct of Chongryun since its last Congress, assess the Korean and international situation and set forth a new action platform. The new action policy will stress the need to strengthen the organization of Chongryun on a basis of Juche contribute to the development and prosperity of the DPRK, aid the negotiated settlement of the reunification issues of the country, help restore democratic values in south Korea, defend the democratic rights of Koreans here, and deepen international bonds with the progressive figures and organizations of the world.

Messages of solidarity are expected to arrive by the opening of the 12th Chongryun Congress. The address of Chongryun is 2-14-15. Fujimi, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Chongryun is a genuine voice of the 700,000 Korean nationals in this country. It is led by the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung. Han Duk Su is Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun.

Chongryun has a Japan-wide network of local headquarters, chapters and sub-chapters, operates 15 3 regular schools for Korean children, from primary school to university, runs 37 credit associations. Affiliated with it are newspapers (the Korean language daily Choson Sinbo and foreign language weeklies including The People's Korea), bookshops, and art troupes

(Continued from page 2)

Romanian Socialist Republic; head of the delegation of the Spanish Communist Party Comrade Santiago Carrillo, its General Secretary; and head of the delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Comrade V.V. Grishin, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and First Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee.

Delegates and public and political figures of various countries were also invited to the rostrum.

Seen on the rostrum were Mr. Kang Ryang Uk, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Party; Mr. Chong Sin Hyok, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chondoist Chongu Party; Comrade Li In Gi, delegate of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification.

Juvenile Corps members presented bouquets of flowers to all the members of the rostrum party.

Present on the reviewing stands were Members and Alternate Members of the Central Committee of the Party, delegates to the Sixth Congress of the Party, functionaries of Party and power organs and working people's organizations, generals of the Korean People's Army, and men of science, education, culture, art, public health and the press.

Members of the delegation of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification and various delegations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) were also on the reviewing stands.

Also present there were 177 delegations and delegates, public and political figures and men of the press from 118 countries of the world who came to attend the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea and the celebrations of the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Party, foreign diplomatic envoys in Pyongyang and foreign guests staying in our country.

The national anthem was played.

Comrade Li Jong Ok, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Premier of the Administration Council, made a speech. (KCNA)

# Speech of Foreign Minister Ho Dam

Comrade Ho Dam spoke at the Oct 12 sitting of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He said: The report of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the congress on the work of the Central Committee of the Party is an encyclopedia of revolution and construction clearly indicating the most scientific road to socialism and communism, a lawful course and revolutionary way of building a society in which the independence of the working people is fully realised and an immortal classic document greatly developing and enriching the ideological and theoretical treasure-house of the international communist movement.

Pointing out that over the past ten years since the Fifth Congress of the Party great leap and advance have been made in the external relations, too, he said: Our Republic which had diplomatic relations with 117 countries in the early 1970's has increased the number to 103, surpassing 100, today when the 1980's has set in.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets desperately tried in every way to prevent the international recognition of our Republic. But it was they themselves who were isolated.

The speaker noted that in recent years alone the south Korean puppets were forsaken and expelled successively from Benin, Togo, Laos, Afghanistan, Rwanda, Seychelles and Grenada.

Saying that during the period under review our Republic emerged as a proud victor in the United Nations and the non-aligned movement, he continued:

That we have a large number of sincere friends, supporters and sympathizers in the world can be clearly seen in the fact that over 250 committees for supporting the reunification of Korea have been organised in various countries of the world and in a few months of last year the international signature campaign for supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was participated in by 1,080 million people including heads of state and government in 128 countries.

The prestige and honour of our Party and our Republic in the international arena are precisely the high prestige and honour enjoyed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and all our successes in the external relations have been achieved through a fierce struggle between the revolutionary forces and counter-revolutionary forces, between the anti-imperialist independent forces and dominating forces under his outstanding guidance.

The speaker further said:

During the period under review the internal and external situation of our revolution was complex and strained as never before.

Facing the communists and revolutionaries of all countries were serious problems of whether the historic gains of the working class will be trampled underfoot or defended, whether the oppressed popular masses liberated from the colonial subjugation will be trapped again in the noose of neo-colonialism or their independence be defended and whether world peace will be preserved and consolidated or the world war will break out.

At this time the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, shouldering all the historic burdens of revolution upon himself, wisely solved all problems in the interests of the Korean revolution and the world revolution.

He saw to it that the anti-imperialist independent forces were united under the strategic slogan "Let Us Unite with the World People Advocating Independence!" and opened up a new phase in the Korean revolution and the world revolution, actively getting over the complicated situation of the revolution.

Our Party, harbouring no illusion about imperialism, has maintained a principled stand against it and waged a decisive struggle against its policy of aggression and war, thereby contributing to preventing a world war and preserving peace.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught that to oppose imperialism and all other dominating forces and build a new independent world under the present situation, the non-aligned movement should be expanded and developed.

Under the banner of non-alignment our Republic has upheld the principle and idea of the non-aligned movement, thereby preventing all sorts of arbitrariness in the international arena and discharging the lofty duty she assumed before the non-aligned movement.

Noting that the banner of unity unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung is a banner of victory for the anti-imperialist independent forces, he stressed that during the period under review the world communist and working-class movements and the movement for democracy and for peace have made advance while going through twists and turns, because they had this banner of unity.

Indeed, the period under review was a decade of proud advance along which our Party has achieved a full-significant victory of Juche-based diplomacy, smashing all the dominating, subjugating and splitting manoeuvres in accordance with the pre-eminent policy of the world revolution advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

In his historic report, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung defined independence, friendship and peace as the basic idea of our Party's foreign policy and clearly set forth the policy of external activities for its realisation, he said, and stressed:

We will achieve the unity and solidarity of the international communist and working-class movements, continuously develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of socialist countries, strengthen unity and cooperation with the non-aligned countries and Third World countries and have friendly relations with capitalist countries which are friendly to our country and develop economic and cultural intercourse with them. (KCNA)

THE PEOPLE'S KOREA Published every Saturday by the Chosen Sinbo Company For subscription or further details, please write to the Editorial Department, 5, Tsukudo-Hachiman-cho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162 Japan Tel. 03-269-0131-8 Anybody is free to reproduce or quote any stories or articles in The People's Korea.